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SIXPENCE.

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FUEL FOR THE SICK DURING THE COAL STRIKE: MEDICAL STUDENTS, IN FOOTBALL KIT AND WHITE JACKETS, DRAGGING A "RED CROSS" COAL-CART TO A HOSPITAL.

At the beginning of the coal-porters' strike in London, it was announced that a number of the hospitals were in need of coal, and it was reported that the men's representatives had refused permits to supply coal to those institutions, on the ground that they believed that if permits were given they might be misused. Later, this decision was reversed, and the leaders decided to remove their embargo on the supply

of fuel to hospitals and charitable institutions. In the meanwhile, medical students had been acting as coal-porters, that patients might not suffer. In granting the permits the men's union agreed to give them to those hospitals which could show that they were actually in need of coal, on the condition that the loading and delivery should be done by union men supervised by an official of the union.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



Photo, M.D.

THE HUMBLE BIRTHPLACE OF THE GRAND OLD MAN OF CANADA: THE HOUSE AT FORRES IN WHICH THE LATE LORD STRATHCONA WAS BORN.

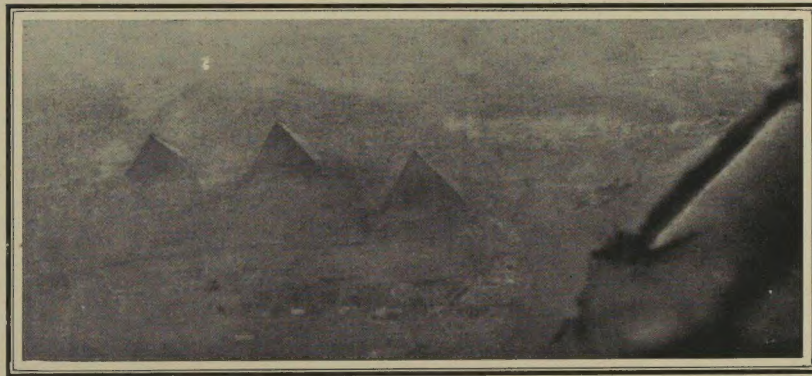
There were many romantic stories as to the humble birth and up-bringing of the late Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, but, like so many stories of the kind, these were often exaggerated that they might have extra picturesqueness. It is not a fact, for instance, that the late Peer was ever an errand-boy.



Photo, G.F.U.

SHOWING THE MOTOR-HEARSE AND MOTOR MOURNING-COACHES: THE FUNERAL CORTÈGE OF LORD STRATHCONA LEAVING WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

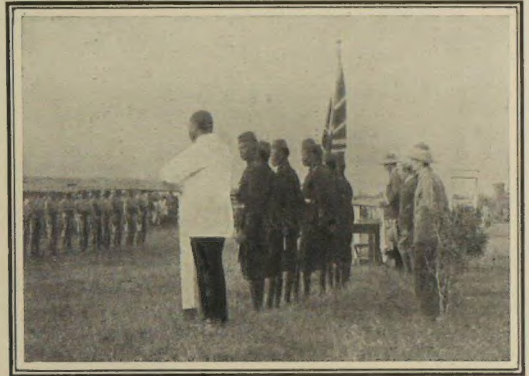
Son of the late Alexander Smith, of Archieston, Scotland, he had a good Scottish schooling, at the end of which he studied law with the idea of becoming a "writer" for "John Company" in the East. He went to Canada to seek his fortune in 1837, when he was seventeen.



Photo, Pourpe.

THE PYRAMIDS PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR FOR THE FIRST TIME: A CURIOUSLY INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY M. MARC POURPE.

M. Pourpe stated recently that he was staying two days at Luxor in order to do some work he had undertaken for Lord Kitchener, who had been much impressed by the fact that he had flown from Cairo to Khartoum in 16 hours 18 min. flying time, as compared with the 72 hours taken by the train for the same distance. Lord Kitchener, he said, asked him to make a report on the conditions of flight in the



Photo, Ediss.

THE TWO NIGERIAS BECOME ONE: THE FORMAL AMALGAMATION OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NIGERIA, AT IBADAN RACE-COURSE.

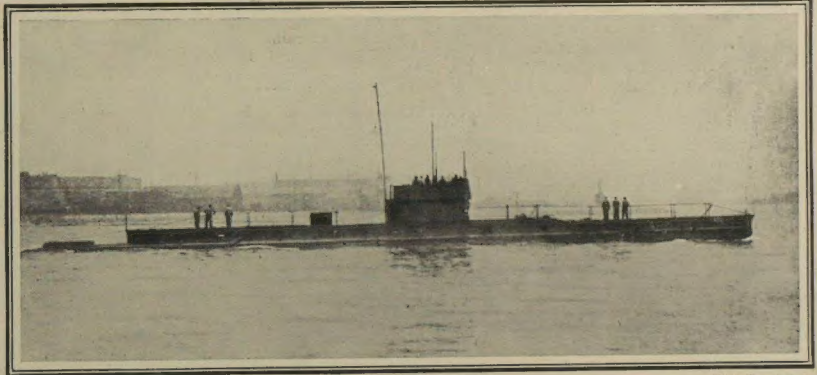
region he had traversed.—The formal Amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria in a common form of government took place on New Year's Day, and, in a telegram to Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor-General of Nigeria, the King said: "I wish you to convey to the Emirs, chiefs, and all the inhabitants of the new Protectorate and the Colony my best wishes for their future happiness."



Photo, Meurisse.

THE FIRST EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KING EDWARD VII. AND A NEW MONUMENT FOR PARIS: LANDOWSKI'S "KING EDWARD" UNVEILED.

The most Parisian of English rulers had a memorial unveiled to him the other day in the Rue Edouard VII., Paris, called after him. The work, the first equestrian statue of our late ruler, is by Landowski. It stands between the Boulevard des Capucines and the Rue Caumartin.—The "A E 1," of the type "E 1,"



Photo, Record Press.

THE FIRST SUBMARINE OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY: THE "A E 1" PHOTOGRAPHED AT PORTSMOUTH IMMEDIATELY AFTER HER LAUNCH.

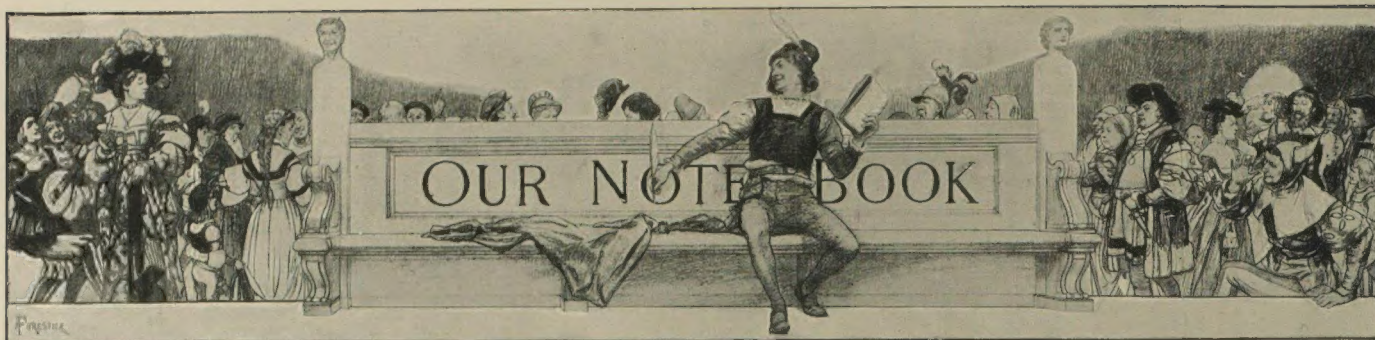
and intended for the Royal Australian Navy, left Barrow a few days ago for Portsmouth. She has a length of 176 feet; a displacement when submerged of 800 tons; engines developing 800 h.p.; and a surface speed of 16 knots. The crew of 29 includes 9 Australians. Another vessel will soon be finished.



THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE 9.50 A.M. PARIS-TO-LONDON BOAT-TRAIN AND A GOODS TRAIN, SOME TEN MILES FROM CALAIS: PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WRECKAGE.

The 9.50 a.m. Paris-to-London boat-train and a goods train were in collision about ten miles from Calais on January 23, and a number of English passengers had very narrow escapes. The front coaches

of the express were derailed, and the guard was killed. The mishap is alleged to have been due to the frost preventing a signal-wire from working, and it occurred between the stations of Marquise and Rinxent.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOME things improve, even in an age of progress. I once made a little list of modern changes that are really for the better; I have forgotten most of them, and most of them were, of course, partly entangled with other changes for the worse. For instance, I am by no means sure that the motor-car is an improvement, though I like it well enough myself, especially when it breaks down. Sometimes the use or abuse of the car has been such as to fit it eminently to be the chariot of King Herod. As for those who say that a child is responsible for not avoiding a motor shooting through a village street, they are quite capable of saying that he is responsible for not avoiding a cannon-ball deliberately fired through the day-nursery. But though the motor-car may be in many ways a bad thing, the revival of the old and often good inns along the English roads, which is mainly due to the motor-car, is a good thing. The awakening of an inn is as beautiful a sight as the breakdown of a motor. And it is not only good for the innkeeper; it is even better for the motorist, who is thus brought in contact with civilisation, and arts and manners more enlightened and humane than his own. I have often thought it a touching sight to see two or three of these poor, untaught creatures, in their savage furs, with their rude, barbaric trade of oil and rubber, receiving light and correction from some good and wise publican at the door of his dignified and historic pub. It is pathetic, I say, to note how eagerly the poor, wild things inquire; and how courteously he explains to them all the things of which their tribe is ignorant; as that the cow differs from the bull in sex and temperament, that market day is so called from the quaint old custom of "going to market"; that primroses are not found in large quantities at the end of August, even for Knight Harbingers of the Primrose League; that beer is often made of hops, and still occasionally tasted by the more adventurous among our people. Then all the rich furry people in the car drive on comforted with a new culture and food for thought.

Or, take another example of a sham improvement, which is nevertheless partly mixed up with a real improvement. I think our coercive popular education has been uncommonly near to a complete failure, or even a collapse of the intelligence. But when people say that all the spreading of cheap and educational literature has been a mistake, they go a great deal too fast; and I differ from them. I do not think the modern elementary school spreads enlightenment. I do not think it spreads anything—except occasionally mumps. But I do think that a cheap library of good books, such as "Everyman's Library" or Nelson's foreign library, may spread enlightenment; and I think there is a plain and determining reason for the difference. In the elementary school the children get their version or vision of the world through the temperament or attitude of the teachers—often most intelligent and devoted people, but never the sort of people to get the English poor, especially the urban poor, out of their rut. In so far as they are conscientious, it is as our shabby industrial community is conscientious; in so far as they are snobbish, it is as the thousand-grades of that society are snobbish. This, as Mr. H. G. Wells pointed out, is what makes so ridiculous the modern school's spiritual ambition—one might almost call it spiritual pride. All the talk about training the moral faculties or enlarging the moral horizon is filling one's belly with the east wind; for the teachers have no truth to reveal, no gospel to preach, no touch of novelty that can transform. When in some schools they have what they call an Ethical Hour, it suggests

nothing to me except a lull in the lives of fiends wallowing in crime all the rest of the day. I do not suppose it is like this. To Mr. Wells, if I remember right, it suggested an "hour of floundering egotism in which a poor illogical soul talks nonsense about purity and many secret and sacred things to heedless or imitative children." But anyhow, as things stand, the teacher can never be dramatically and provocatively different from the pupils, as an oracle, or a foreign visitor, or a mahatma, or a priest, or a ghost is different from those to whom each of them speaks.

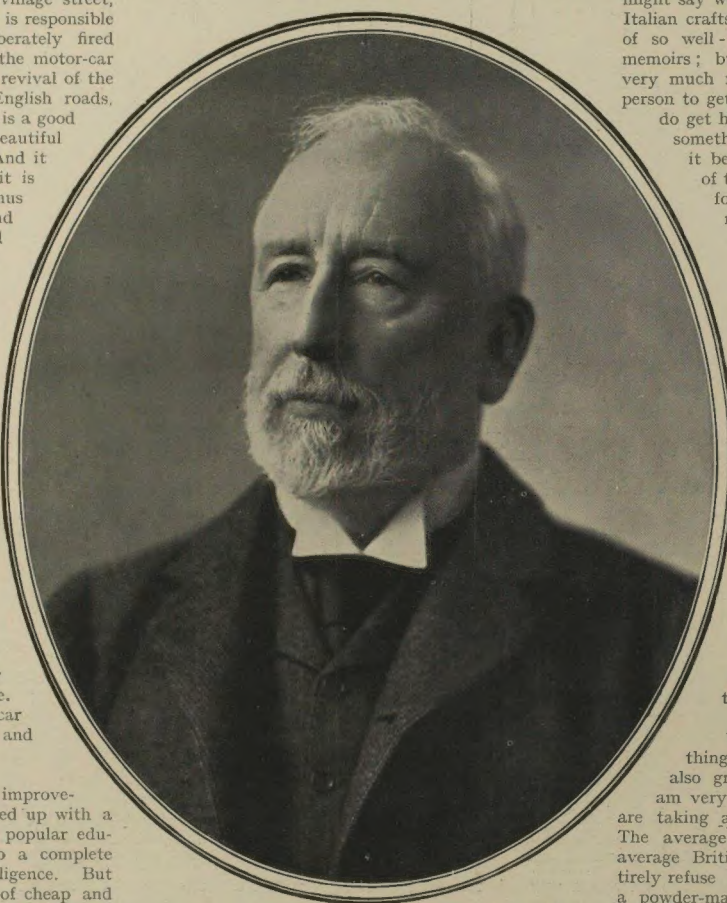


Photo. Swaine.

THE FAMOUS ASTRONOMER WHO DETERMINED OUR DISTANCE FROM THE SUN: THE LATE SIR DAVID GILL.

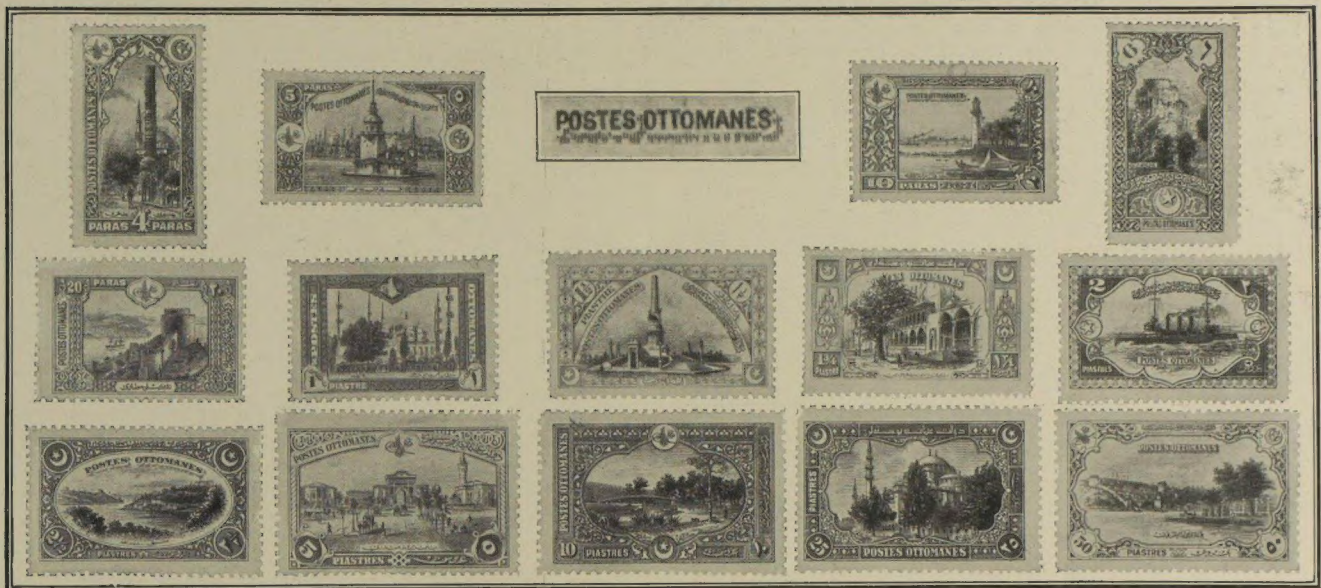
Sir David Gill's fame as an astronomer rests chiefly on his work in determining the distances of the sun and other stars from the earth. A masterly summary of his results was given in his Presidential Address to the British Association in 1907. In 1874, when director of the late Lord Crawford's (then Lord Lindsay) private observatory at Dunecht, Gill organised the Transit of Venus expedition to Mauritius. This method proving unsatisfactory, in 1877 he led an expedition to Ascension Island, and by observations of Mars succeeded in finding the sun's distance. The expedition is described in Lady Gill's "Six Months in Ascension." From 1879 to 1906 Sir David Gill (he was knighted, as a K.C.B., in 1900) was Astronomer at the Cape, and he brought the Cape Observatory to the front rank. While there he determined the distances of various stars, and made a geodetic survey of South Africa. In 1882, when the great comet appeared, he found it possible to photograph stars, and this led in 1887 to the institution at Paris of the international Astrogaphic Chart. Sir David Gill retired in 1907. He was born in 1843, in Aberdeenshire, and was educated at Aberdeen University.

You cannot have an ancient Greek to teach in the school at Tooting, or a Crusader to instruct the infants of Peckham Rye, or an all-round Renaissance artist to teach ten things at once to the little boys in Battersea High Street. They have not even the advantage of being taught by anything so picturesque as a Jew like Fagin or a negro like Uncle Remus.

But they can hear an Ancient Greek talking in a library. They can meet a real Crusader in a book. I do not mean in a boy's adventure book: in those books the Crusader is never a real Crusader. In those books the Crusader always cares about everything except the Cross. But you can now buy the memoirs of two real Crusaders in the same book for a shilling—Joinville's tales about St. Louis and the account of the extraordinary adventure that went wrong at Byzantium—and both of them are as plain and pleasant reading as Pepys or Boswell. We can, one might say we must, get some idea of the many-sided Italian craftsman of the Renaissance by getting hold of so well-known a book as Benvenuto Cellini's memoirs; but a little while ago it would have been very much more difficult for a comparatively poor person to get hold of it. But the point is that if we do get hold of it we get hold of the real thing, something that must broaden our minds even if it bewilders them—the crazy common-sense of the Renaissance, and not the impression formed of it by some prim British schoolmaster with prim British views about what is Popish or Pagan. Doubtless the schoolmaster often is not prim—doubtless he is often an exceptionally good schoolmaster; but my own instinctive use of the word "exceptional" roughly represents my case. There remains the broad black line of distinction between a good schoolmaster and a good book. The distinction is that it is impossible to make two copies of a good schoolmaster, but possible to make two million copies of a good book. A machine invented by what my opponents call "the mediaeval mind," and now generally called the printing-press, has made one copy of Cellini's Memoirs practically as good as another. The fourth copy of a live schoolmaster would, I fear, be rather a faint reproduction. In short, by that process we cannot get into contact with origins: and it is origins that make us original.

There is a third case in which a good thing is growing, though bad things are also growing—the wheat beside the tares. I am very glad to see that the English magazines are taking a leaf out of the American magazines. The average American magazine differs from the average British magazine in that it does not entirely refuse (if you will forgive the flippancy) to be a powder-magazine. It will admit explosive intellectual material, articles that must exasperate many of its readers even if they satisfy many more. Alongside of the little love-tale, full of local colour and (to me) as sentimental and unintelligible as a coon-song, alongside of the story of the strenuous youth who exhibits what they call Will in Wall Street, you will find practical articles full of public spirit. You will find an article attacking a big modern business—or defending a big modern business, which seems to me the more desperate adventure of the two. In short, you will find arguable things argued and disputable things disputed. It is a curious cropping-up of that genuine element of democracy, which is always creative, and therefore always incalculable. *Vox populi, vox Dei* is true in this sense at least, that it is great impudence of anybody to know what either is going to say. Now I think it a very good thing that this virtue of vital controversy is beginning to appear in English popular magazines as well as American. Intellectual pugilism would be quite as popular as physical pugilism, given the respectable virtues of the prize-ring—fighting fair, but fighting to win. There is a very interesting and amusing experiment in the thing in *Cassell's Magazine* this month. But it is so amusing that I must discuss it next week.

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Including the Alleged Revolutionary Stamp: New Issues by the Turkish Post-Office.

FROM THE FOUR PARAS TO THE FIFTY PIASTRES: SOME OF THE NEW TURKISH "VIEW" POSTAGE-STAMPS.

The chief interest in the new issue of Turkish postage-stamps centres, perhaps, in the highest value, which has a portrait of the Sultan. This is contrary to all the tenets of Mohammedanism. There is a very curious interest also in that it has been alleged that the new 10-para stamp has a revolutionary inscription upon it. It has been stated that the cross-hatching under the words "Postes Ottomanes" (enlarged in the top row), is composed in part of Armenian characters, which, according to the "Tanin," signify "Troshm Osmanli" ("Turkish Post"), but "with the exercise of a little imagination" might be found to contain the word, "Troshak," the name of an Armenian revolutionary society! Obviously, by no means all believe in this supposed philatelic plot. The views on the set are as follows: 2 paras, The Obelisk

of the Hippodrome; 4 paras, The Broken Column of Constantine; 5 paras, Leander's Tower on the Bosphorus; 6 paras, The Seven Towers; 8 paras, The Valide Mosque. 10 paras, Lighthouse on the Bosphorus; 20 paras, Castle of Europe on the Bosphorus; 1 piastre, Mosque of Sultan Ahmed; 1½ piastres, Monument to the Martyrs of Liberty; 1½ piastres, Bathing Fountains of Suliman; 2 piastres, Cruiser "Hamidieh"; 2½ piastres, The Bosphorus; 5 piastres, Square in Constantinople; 10 piastres, The Sweet Waters; 25 piastres, The Mosque of Suliman; 50 piastres, The Bosphorus; 100 piastres, Sultan Ahmed's Fountain; 200 piastres, Portrait of the Sultan. For our information, and for the loan of the stamps, we are indebted to that well-known stamp-dealer, Mr. W. S. Lincoln, of Holles Street, W.

The Motor Burial of Lord Strathcona: The Funeral of the Grand Old Man of Canada.

THE BURIAL OF A GREAT EMPIRE-BUILDER: LOWERING THE COFFIN OF THE LATE LORD STRATHCONA INTO THE GRAVE IN HIGHGATE CEMETERY.

The funeral of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal took place on Monday, January 26. There was a private service at 28, Grosvenor Square; then the coffin was placed in a motor-hearse and, followed by eight motor mourning-coaches, was taken to Westminster Abbey, where the funeral service was held. Lord Strathcona would have been buried in the Abbey but for his own wish to the contrary, and the body was

quietly laid to rest in Highgate Cemetery in the vault already occupied by the mortal remains of his wife. Amongst those at the cemetery were Lord Aberdeen (X), Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is seen in the photograph towards the background near the foot of the coffin; and the Duke of Argyll (XX), who is the second figure on Lord Aberdeen's right hand in the same row.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.]



LIEUT. J. W. SEDDON, R.N.,
The Naval Airman who made a fine flight
to Plymouth to look for Submarine "A7."

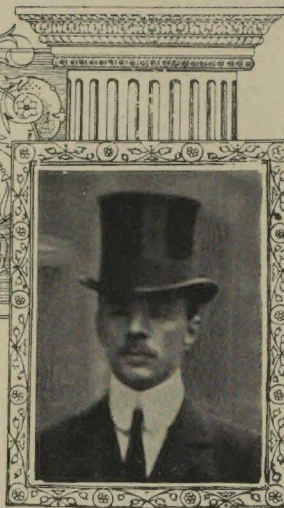
THE LATE
MR. G. LEE
TEMPLE,
The Young Airman
who was killed at
Hendon. (Photo, C.N.)



PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.



THE LATE MR.
G. L. GIPPS,
Who was killed
recently in an
Aeroplane Accident at
Larkhill, Salisbury Plain. (Photo, Fuller.)



THE HON. F. T. BIGHAM,
Appointed Assistant Commissioner of Metro-
politan Police.

In order to take part in the search for the sunken submarine "A7," Lieutenant J. W. Seddon made a remarkable flight of 350 miles from Sheerness to Plymouth, carrying a passenger. They started at 9.15 a.m. on Jan. 21, and reached Plymouth at 4.20 p.m. The Lieutenant, who commands the Isle of Grain Naval Air Station, has since been promoted to be Squadron Commander. He was one of the first Naval airmen, joining that service in 1911.

Aviation, though gradually becoming safer, continues to take its toll of human life. Two young airmen were killed in England recently on two successive days—Mr. George Lee Temple at Hendon on Jan. 25, and Mr. G. L. Gipps at Larkhill, Salisbury Plain, on the 26th.

Mr. Lee Temple, who was only twenty-one, was the first Englishman to fly upside down in England, a feat which he performed at Hendon last November. He had previously flown from Paris to London. For some time he conducted a flying school at Hendon. The accident which caused the death of Mr. Gipps occurred while he was flying with Mr. F. Merriam on a "dual-control" monoplane, in which the airmen sat side by side. Mr. Merriam escaped without serious injury.



LADY STRATHCONA,
Who has succeeded to the Barony of her
Father, the late Lord Strathcona.

Lord Strathcona's Barony, first bestowed in 1897, was renewed in 1900 with special remainder, in default of male issue, to his only daughter and her heirs male. This fresh honour was in recognition of his services during the South African War. The new Baroness, formerly known as the Hon. Margaret Charlotte Smith, married, in 1888, Mr. R. J. Bliss Howard, F.R.C.S., a distinguished surgeon, of Montreal. The heir to the Barony is now their eldest son, Mr. D. S. P. Howard. Although it was stated recently, on the authority of Lord Strathcona's own words, that his daughter would be known as Lady Mount Royal and Strathcona, we observe that she has adopted the title of Lady Strathcona.

Professor Rudolph Genée, who died in Berlin recently, at the age of eighty-nine, was the doyen of German dramatists, and an enthusiastic devotee of Shakespeare, whose works he did

much to popularise in Germany. In the early 'sixties he began giving Shakespeare recitations, not only in various parts of Germany, but also in Austria and Russia. He wrote over forty books and articles on the subject, and he was also the author of over twenty plays, as well as many articles on literary history. He was strongly opposed to the theory that no scenery was used on the Elizabethan stage.

Mr. Joseph Harker, the famous scene-painter, has been at work for just a year on the scenery for Wagner's



THE PAINTER OF THE SCENERY FOR "PARSIFAL" AT COVENT
GARDEN: MR. JOSEPH HARKER AT WORK IN HIS STUDIO.

"Parsifal," which is to be produced for the first time in England at Covent Garden on Monday, Feb. 2. As mentioned on one of our photogravure pages dealing with the subject and showing Mr. Harker at work on the great panorama in the opera, this is the largest task in the way of scene-painting that he has

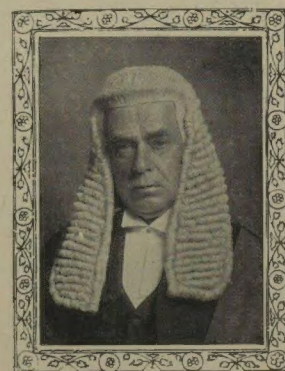
Mr. Frank Trevor Bigham, who succeeds the late Mr. F. S. Bullock as Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, is the second son of Lord Mersey (formerly Mr. Justice Bigham), who presided over the inquiry into the loss of the *Titanic*. Mr. Bigham was called to the Bar in 1901, and, five years ago, was appointed a Chief Constable in the Criminal Investigation Department of the Metropolitan Police.

Bonapartists in France have hailed with delight the birth of a son to Prince and Princess Victor Napoleon. The baby is the first direct heir to the Napoleonic claims on the throne of France since the late Prince Imperial was born in 1856, and has been acclaimed by Bonapartists as "the hope of French democracy." His mother is a daughter of the late King Leopold II. of Belgium.

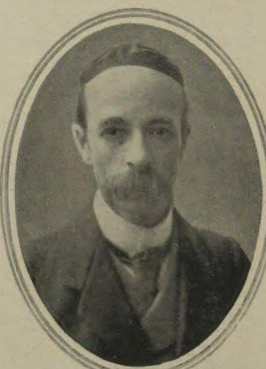
Mr. John Henry Frederick Bacon, the painter of the official picture of the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary, died in London on Jan. 24. He was born in 1865, and first attracted attention when he was twenty-three, with a picture entitled "Dead." Next, "The Announcement" was hung at the Academy, and, later, at the Paris Salon under the name of "The Young Widow." The French Government offered to purchase it, but the copyright had already been sold. Mr. Bacon was elected an A.R.A. in 1903 on the strength of his Boer War picture of the C.I.V.

Monsignor Martin Howlett, who has been appointed a domestic prelate to the Pope, is Administrator of Westminster Cathedral. His new appointment, which is an honorary one, does not involve residence in Rome. Monsignor Howlett is an Irishman, and was born in Co. Kilkenny in 1863.

It was fitting that a Lancashire man should be appointed Recorder of Manchester, a post vacant through the resignation of Sir Joseph Leese. The new Recorder, Mr. Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C., is a son of the late Mr. Walter Ashton, of Warrington, and was born in 1855. He was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Balliol, Oxford. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1881 and took silk eight years ago.



MR. A. J. ASHTON, K.C.,
Who has been appointed Recorder of
Manchester.



THE LATE MR. JOHN BACON, A.R.A.,
The well-known Artist who painted the
Official Picture of the Coronation.



MONSIGNOR HOWLETT, D.D.,
Appointed a Domestic Prelate to
the Pope.



THE LATE DR. RUDOLPH GENÉE,
The Dramatist and Scholar who Popularised
Shakespeare in Germany.

ever undertaken. The panorama alone is 220 yards (an eighth of a mile) in length. Mr. Harker, who is a native of Manchester, came to London in 1870. He painted scenery for all Irving's productions from 1888 until the latter's death; and has done much for Sir Herbert Tree.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. C.N.

HOLLAND IN WINTER'S STERNEST GRIP: A DUTCHMAN WASHING CLOTHES IN A HOLE MADE IN THE ICE OF THE FROZEN ZUYDER ZEE, AT VOLENDAM.

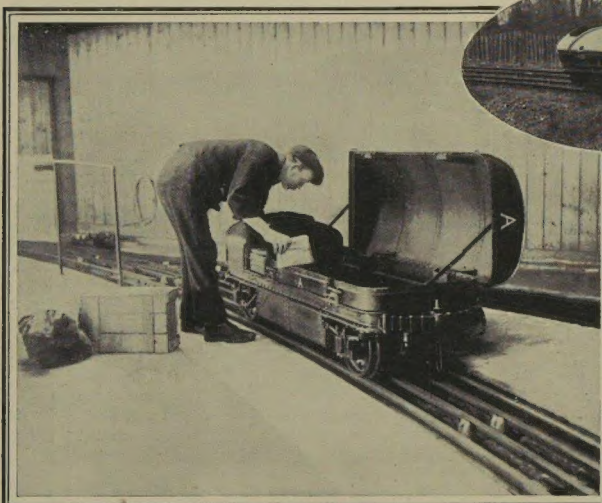
As we also note lower on this page, Holland, like various other countries, has been in the sternest of winter's grips of late. The temperature has been such, indeed, that there have been numerous scenes akin to that shown. For the first time in five years, in fact, Holland may be said to have been



Photo. Schouten.

HOLLAND'S CANALS AND OTHER WATERWAYS AS HIGHWAYS FOR SKATERS: PROGRESS OVER THE ICE NEAR THE HAGUE—A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WEEK.

completely frozen over, and her canals became thoroughfares for those on skates. Progress in this manner was possible from the Hague to Leyden, Rotterdam, or Utrecht; and in the more northerly parts of the country all the broads and meres, as well as the canals and waterways, were ice-bound.

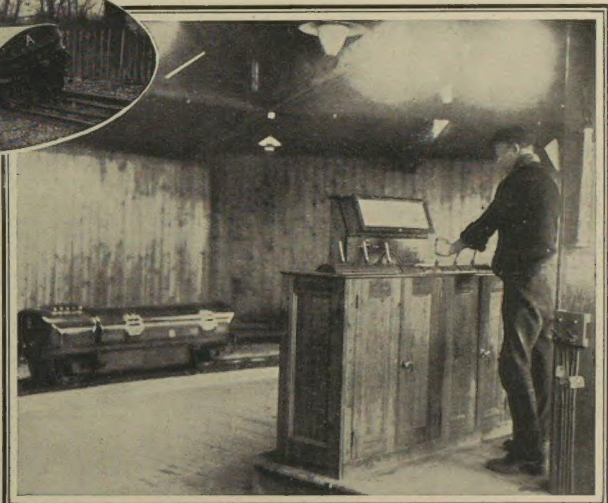


THE
G.P.O.'S
OWN TUBE:
A
PHOTOGRAPH
SHOWING
SOME OF THE
CARS AND
LINES.

Photographs
by G.P.U.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE'S OWN TUBE RAILWAY FOR CONVEYING MAIL MATTER IN LONDON: UNLOADING ONE OF THE MAIL-CARRYING CARS AT A STATION.

The General Post Office is about to start its own tube railway to facilitate the handling of mail matter in London; this in addition to the numerous miles of pneumatic tubes already in use. The first section of the new line will cover about 6½ miles, from Paddington to Whitechapel; will all be underground, and will consist of two tracks, each of two-feet gauge, in a tunnel with an internal diameter of nine feet, except near stations where there will be two approach tunnels each seven feet in diameter. At the



THE GENERAL POST OFFICE'S OWN TUBE RAILWAY FOR CARRYING MAIL MATTER IN LONDON: A CONTROL PLATFORM; WITH A MAN AT THE SWITCHES AND A CAR.

stations there will be two tunnels each twenty-one feet two and a-half inches in internal diameter, and there will be provision for two tracks and a platform in each tunnel. At three of the stations—West Central District, King Edward Building, and Mount Pleasant—the tunnels will be twenty-five feet in internal diameter and there will be two tracks. The line will be operated by electricity and the trains will be worked automatically.



Photo. Corvée.

ICE-SPORT FOR THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND AND HER ONLY CHILD: HER MAJESTY AND PRINCESS JULIANA (ON AN ICE-SLEIGH) ON THE LAKE OF THE PALACE AT THE HAGUE.

The weather in Holland has been particularly cold just lately, and an exceptional amount of winter sport, particularly in the form of skating, has been possible. The first of these photographs shows the Queen of Holland and her only child, Princess Juliana, on the ice of the lake of her Majesty's Palace at the

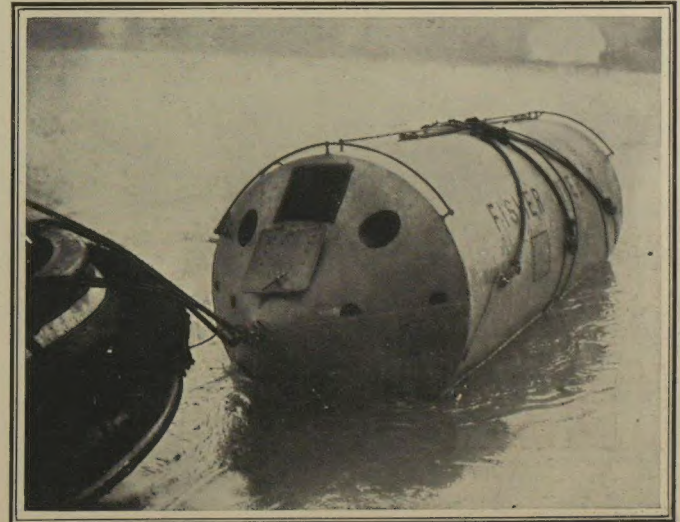


Photo. G.F.U.

DESIGNED TO HOLD EIGHTY AND CLAIMED TO BE UNSINKABLE: THE CURIOUS "FISHER UNSINKABLE LIFE-BOAT" STATIONED AT WESTMINSTER PIER FOR INSPECTION THIS WEEK.

Hague.—The second photograph shows a new and strange-looking craft, the "Fisher Unsinkable Life-boat," at Westminster Pier, inspected by the International Life-Saving Committee this week. It holds about 80 people, and can be launched in a few seconds. Air is supplied inside by a small pump.

IS THE SALMON COLOUR-BLIND? "FLASH" IN PLACE OF MANY HUES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. FRANCIS WARD.



4. LIGHT FALLS ON FLY: BRILLIANT FLASHES OF LIGHT FROM BODY, HACKLE, ETC.



3. LIGHT FALLS ON FLY: BRILLIANT FLASHES OF LIGHT FROM BODY, HACKLE, ETC.



2. AS FLY SWINGS ROUND: A GLINT FROM THE BODY, TAG, AND HACKLE.



1. MAIN LIGHT BEHIND FLY: NO COLOUR APPRECIABLE; PRACTICALLY NO FLASH.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL pointed out in the "Times" recently that, in his opinion, there was not the slightest necessity for the use of gaudy and rare feathers in the salmon fly. He wrote: "I have fished for salmon for more than fifty years; I have killed salmon in more than forty rivers in the United Kingdom, and in Norway. . . I have failed to detect the slightest preference on their part for one pattern of fly over another. . . I should be perfectly willing to use no flies except those composed of the feathers of native game-birds and barn-door fowls, dyed or undyed, with silk and tinsel to smarten them up to human, if not piscine vision. . . ." Further correspondence followed, but as, on a former visit to Ipswich, we have had the opportunity of seeing salmon-flies from under the water in Dr. Francis Ward's pond, we have asked his opinion upon this subject. Dr. Ward writes: "I have been very busy lately and have missed the correspondence in the 'Times,' but since your communication I have read it all up. It is most interesting. I entirely agree with Sir Herbert Maxwell, that there is no need to destroy rare birds in order to make the fly attractive to the salmon. I maintain that colour is a negligible quantity in the salmon-fly, and that the only use of feathers is that by their movement in the water they suggest to the fish that the 'fly' is alive. I feel sure it is the flash from the light-reflecting surfaces of the fly that attracts the salmon, and as the fish approaches the lure it is encouraged to snap it up by the movement of the feathers. This flash can be obtained without resorting to the feathers of rare birds. The Duke of Rutland writes: 'Has Sir Herbert never been out on a day when changing one kind of fly to another of exactly the same size—it may be to one of a quieter or more gaudy pattern—he has succeeded in killing fish?' The quieter or more gaudy pattern—that is just the point, not because of the colour, but because of the varying amount of glint and flash from the various flies. Douglas Brodie says: 'Every salmon-river has its more favoured flies.' But in examining this more favoured fly, look to

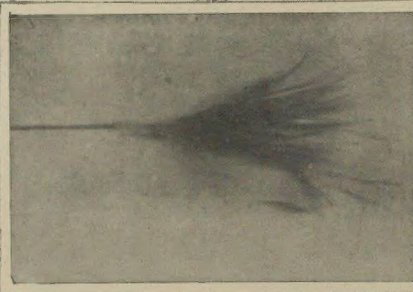
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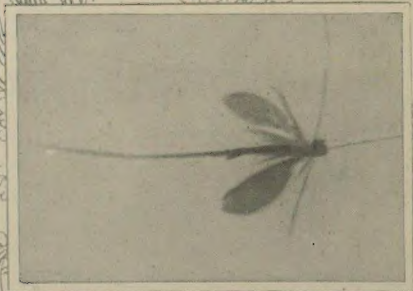
the amount of tinsel on the body, the presence or the absence of the white eye on a woodcock wing, and the light-reflecting power of the topping, tag, and hackle. The fly ought to give the correct amount of flash to arrest the attention of a salmon and induce him to take it, but the flash must not be so great as to cause him to jib or come short. So it stands to reason that various patterns are more favoured flies in different rivers. Moreover, it is quite possible that every pool in a river has its most favoured fly from the flash point of view, according to whether the pool has a dark or light bottom, and whether it has low-lying banks, or is overhung by rocks and trees, or under a bridge. This flash, as seen from under the water, is illustrated in the photographs I send. I will refer to the photographs as they are numbered and lettered. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 show a 'Gordon,' as it would appear fished from right to left, past a salmon—from the salmon's point of view. In No. 1 the main light is behind the fly; no colour can be appreciated and there is practically no flash. In No. 2, as the fly swings round, there is a glint from the body, tag, and hackle; but in Nos. 3 and 4 are brilliant flashes of light from the body, hackle, tag-wing, and topping, as the light falls on the fly. Nos. 3 and 4 are at the end of the cast, and every salmon-angler will agree that that is when you most often kill your fish. In Photographs Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the fly is seen against the surface of the water in the area of total reflection (see 'Field' Supplement for May 4, 1912). When, however,

a fly is seen against the sky as in No. 5, neither colour nor flash is present, and it appears merely as a silhouette. In this situation everything depends upon the movement of the feathers, to make the fly attractive to the salmon. Professor von Hess maintains fish cannot appreciate colour. One of the strongest arguments in support of his theory, to my mind, is the fact that salmon will take some of the positively outrageous flies offered to them. These flies are like nothing in nature, as far as colour is concerned, for under the water all nature by reflection simulates the shade

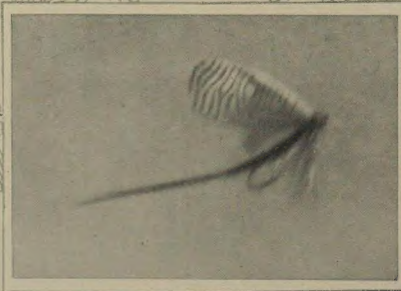
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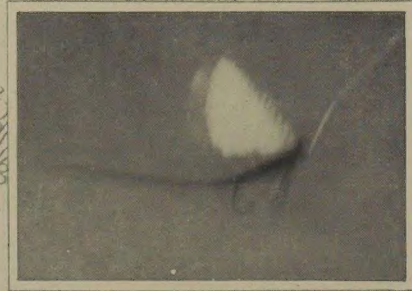
5. FLY SEEN AGAINST SKY: NEITHER COLOUR NOR FLASH PRESENT; EVERYTHING DEPENDING ON FEATHER MOVEMENT, TO MAKE THE FLY ATTRACTIVE.



A. A LARGE MAY-FLY ON THE SURFACE, SEEN AGAINST THE SKY.



C. MAY-FLY UNDER THE WATER.



C1. MAY-FLY GIVING A FLASH AS IT TURNED WHILE BEING FISHED.

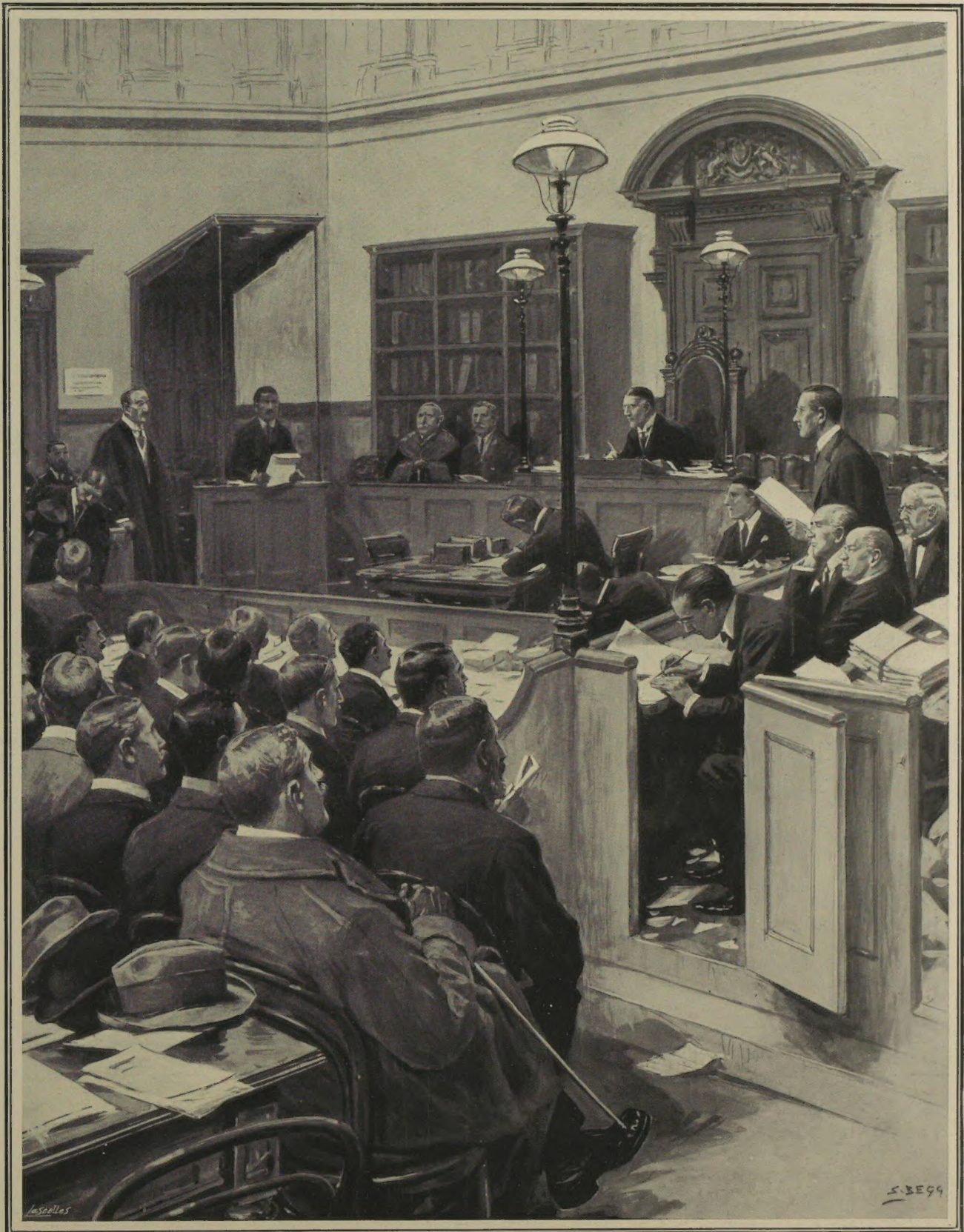
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of its surroundings. It is difficult to conceive that even a salmon would be deceived into taking a 'Silver Ranger,' a 'Red Sandy,' or even a 'Jock Scott,' unless it was a fact that it did not appreciate colour. Photographs A, C, and C1 show a large May-fly seen from under the water to illustrate the amount of flash possible from the wing." We

may add that Dr. Ward is certain that, although it may take some time to drive this theory of the flash home to fly-tiers, it will control fly-tying in the future: his observations from under the water bear out the lifelong experience of Sir Herbert Maxwell, a scientific angler.

THE ARMY CANTEN CASE: A HEARING AT BOW STREET.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



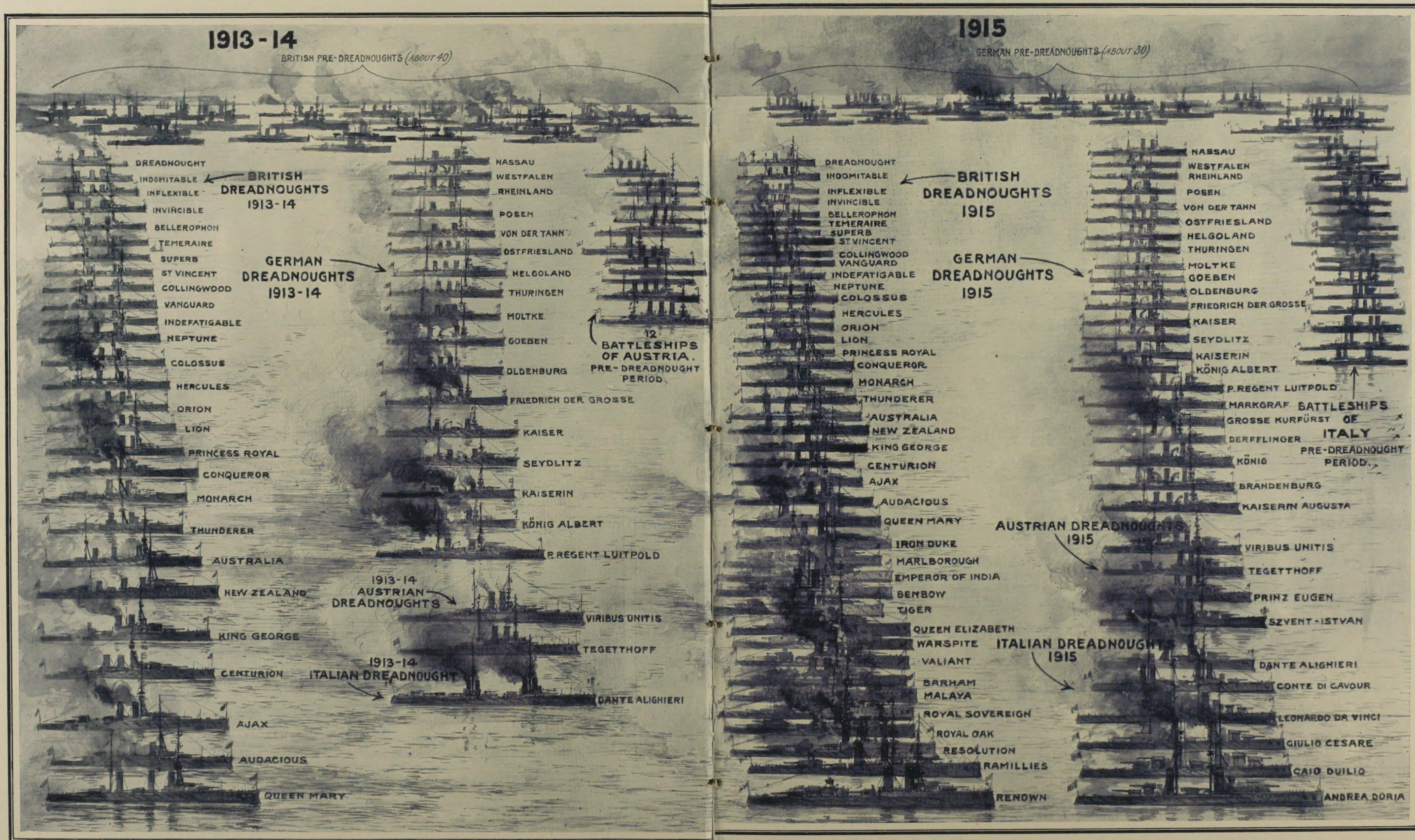
THE CHARGES OF BRIBERY AGAINST ARMY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN ARMY CANTEN CONTRACTS:
A WITNESS UNDER EXAMINATION BEFORE SIR JOHN DICKINSON AT BOW STREET POLICE COURT.

At the first hearing of what is generally called the Army Canteen Case, Mr. R. D. Muir, opening for the prosecution, said that the defendants were charged with conspiracy to commit the offence of bribery, a misdemeanour at common law, and also with conspiracy to commit offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, and said that he would ask the Magistrate to commit the defendants for trial for such specific acts of bribery as might be proved against them under that Act. In every case the bribery alleged was for the purpose of securing that favour should be shown to the firm of Lipton (Ltd.). The charges were made against individuals, not against the corporation. The defendants might be divided into three classes. The first class included Quartermasters and Serjeant-Majors, who (he said) had taken the bribes when in the Army; the second class, of subordinates in the employment of Lipton's; the third class was composed of two men—John Cansfield, a General Manager and

Director of Lipton's, and Archibald Minto. At this period there were sixteen defendants, of whom thirteen were present, seated on chairs in the centre of the Court, the dock having been removed to give more room. At the second hearing it was announced that summonses had been issued against, but not yet served upon, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel C. H. T. Whitaker, now retired, formerly Colonel in command of the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry at Malta, and James Ross Ness, Manager for the firm of Lipton's (Ltd.) at Malta when Colonel Whitaker was at that place. The hearing was adjourned until Friday, January 30. In the drawing Mr. Travers Humphreys, is seen examining a witness. From left to right the Counsel shown are Mr. Ernest Wild, Mr. George Elliott, Mr. C. F. Gill, Mr. Travers Humphreys, and Mr. R. D. Muir. In the left foreground the figures in the two back rows are those of defendants.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE VERSUS THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE: A PICTURE-DIAGRAM OF OUTSTANDING INTEREST.

ARTIST, CHARLES J. DE LACY.
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL



AS THEY ARE NOW, READY FOR ACTION, AND AS THEY WILL BE NEXT YEAR: THE CAPITAL

This drawing is based on that table in "The Navy League Annual" which is headed "The British Empire versus the Triple Alliance"; and shows the capital ships of the British Empire compared with the capital ships of Germany, Italy, and Austria, as now ready for action and as it is estimated they will be in 1915. Our artist writes: "The older battle-ships belonging to the Powers I have also placed in the picture-diagram; for it is the opinion of experts that these pre-Dreadnoughts, many of which are very fine ships, with guns and armour little below the present standard, will probably finish the game in an action 'half decided' by Dreadnoughts. The smaller armoured-cruisers of the Powers in question I have omitted, as it is generally stated that capital ships only count." According to the table already quoted, the precise position in 1914 is: British Empire, 68 capital ships, of 1,187,130 tons; 68 cruisers and light cruisers, of 528,610 tons; and 233 torpedo-craft. Germany, Italy, and Austria, 60 capital ships, of 935,910 tons; 52 cruisers and light cruisers, of 272,275 tons;

SHIPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND OF GERMANY, ITALY, AND AUSTRIA, IN 1914 AND IN 1915.

and 196 torpedo-craft. 1915: the British Empire, 71 capital ships, of 1,318,350 tons; 77 cruisers and light cruisers, of 557,130 tons; and 247 torpedo-craft. Germany, Italy, and Austria, 68 capital ships of 1,130,315 tons; 51 cruisers and light cruisers, of 268,164 tons; and 230 torpedo-craft. In addition to this it may be said that a table of the relative position in completed submarine craft of less than eleven years of age gives the British Empire as having 79 in 1914, and Germany, Italy, and Austria together, 48; while in 1915, the position is given as British Empire, 90, and Germany, Italy, and Austria together, 65. It must be understood, of course, that all such figures as these are liable to alteration when Naval Estimates are discussed and passed. It will be noted that the table opposes the British Empire to the Triple Alliance; leaving out of the question the Triple Entente (Great Britain, France, and Russia) compared with the Triple Alliance (Germany, Italy, and Austria).

ART, MUSIC,

AND THE DRAMA.



A GREEK AMPHORA WITH AN AMPHORA.



A POMPEIAN WOMAN-PAINTER.

MUSIC.

THE Philharmonic Society provided pleasure and disappointment last week. The disappointment was occasioned by the regrettable absence of Miss Muriel Foster, who was to have sung and to have received the Society's gold medal. For this loss, which may be only temporary, there was much compensation. The works for small orchestra by Delius are charming. A Norwegian folk-melody is put to effective use in "On Hearing the First Cuckoo," and a barcarole rhythm is turned to excellent account for "Summer Night on the River." The music tells of poetic imagination in close alliance with a fine sense of style, and it is safe to say that both pieces will find a place on the London concert platform. In Rachmaninov's Concerto in C minor, M. Sapelnikoff played with extraordinary fire and brilliance: we cannot remember hearing the

glittering music presented with greater effect. Heer Mergelberg, who conducted splendidly throughout, secured a singularly fine rendering of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, and the finale aroused an enthusiasm that, from the staid and critical members of the Philharmonic Society, may fairly be described as uproarious. The whole concert was worthy of the finest traditions of the Society. The



"THE DARLING OF THE GODS": MR. GEORGE RELPH AS KARA.

date of the next concert is Thursday, Feb. 19.

Dr. George Henschel is giving at Bechstein's a series of farewell recitals, and they should be well supported, for, like Swinburne's lute-player, he has "in dead years done delicious things." His artistic career is more than half a century old: it dates from 1862, and his first appearance in England was made as early as 1877. He was the first conductor of the famous Boston Symphony Orchestra, and established here the London Symphony Concerts, which in the eleven years of their existence developed a wider and deeper musical culture in this country. Whether as singer, composer, or conductor, George Henschel has profoundly impressed his generation, and quite apart from his labours in these directions, he has found time to establish a considerable reputation as a teacher. His musical taste has always been beyond reproach.

"THE DARLING OF THE GODS," AT HIS MAJESTY'S MR. HENRY VIBART AS SAIGON.

The London String Quartet, at their concert in Bechstein Hall last week, played a sextet by Schönberg. This work was given at a reception to Herr



"THE DARLING OF THE GODS": SIR HERBERT TREE AS ZAKKURI.

Schönberg when he arrived in London, and it belongs to the time when the composer was treading paths that had been followed by others. Curious music, it seems to be constantly in revolt against the limitations set by a definitive form, but there is much that is pleasantly imaginative and intelligible. From the normal composer one hesitates to accept recondite studies; the man of the hour may be as original as he pleases.



"THE DARLING OF THE GODS": MR. A. E. BURTIE AS IT, SHADOW TO ZAKKURI.

Mr. Leonard Borwick is giving a series of five recitals at Bechstein's, starting on Feb. 4; the first will be devoted to Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, and Ravel.

ART NOTES.

THE dispersal of Professor Dowden's library in London has filled the second-hand shelves with a ragged multitude of seventeenth-century poetry-books. The Professor was an open-hearted buyer who did not shun the torn and maimed and grubby copies; *fatigues*, to say the least, would be the French cataloguers' term for half his bindings, and on the fly-leaves of more than half the volumes he has scribbled "Frontispiece wanting," or "Lacks the engraved title." While the words chiefly serve to remind us that the old books lack the engravings because somebody has liked them well enough to tear them out, they also remind us that the modern poets lack plates because nobody now thinks it worth while to commission or engrave them. The loss to book-making is a serious one. A portrait by Marshall such as the John Donne,

aged eighteen, with Isaac Walton's verses beneath, found in most copies (but not in Dowden's) of the editions of 1635 and 1639, is a thing of value to literature and art; and the close-packed emblematic title-page, with the rhymed "Minde of the Frontispiece" by Francis Quarles, in Arthur Warwick's "Spare Minutes," make two of the most winsome pages in the whole range of Eng-



"THE DARLING OF THE GODS": MISS MARIE LÖHR AS YO-SAN.

lish printing. That many of these frontispieces are more prosaic than the writings they illustrate is inevitable. When Marshall had to make his plate for Crashaw's divine "Steps to the Temple" he failed absurdly. But the mysticism of the period did often find some sort of expression on the copper. Marshall and Vaughan at their best, and Hollar when he illustrated Jacob Behem's "Day Spring," showed themselves by no means blind to the strange light that was breaking on the homely horizon of English thought. One thing we lose, besides the engraving, by the lapse of the frontispiece. The seventeenth-century habit was one that encouraged preposterous, and charming, log-rolling. Had Mr. Yeats lived in the right age, Mr. Padraic Colum would have written verses extolling his countenance and his muse; and Mr. Ralph Hodgson, like Herrick, would have had a pedestal and commendatory rhymes by Mr. James Stephens, or *vice versa*. E. M.

THE BELLS OF "PARSIFAL": "EFFECTS" FOR COVENT GARDEN.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



BELL-PIANO AND "DAMPER"; GONG; AND TUBULAR BELLS: RINGING THE BELLS OF THE TEMPLE OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GRAIL.

The musical instruments here illustrated in use behind the scenes at Covent Garden will be employed to obtain the temple-bell effects in "Parsifal." On the right of the drawing are seen four great tubular bells, in a frame twelve feet high. The musician playing these pulls the cords attached to the levers and thus brings the hammers into contact with the tops of the tubes. On the left of the drawing

is a bell-piano, akin to a large dulcimer. Four wires form each note, and these are struck with a "hammer" of special design. By the use of the "damper" shown, the strength of the notes may be altered. In the centre of the drawing rather hidden, is a player striking a gong. As mentioned elsewhere, "Parsifal" is to be produced at Covent Garden on Monday, February 2.

THE FIRST PRODUCTION OF "PARSIFAL" IN ENGLAND: SOME SCENERY.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES BY JOSEPH HARKER, PAINTER OF THE SCENERY; PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE DOVER STREET STUDIOS



1. KLINGSOR CASTLE.

2. THE INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GRAIL.

3. THE MAGIC GARDEN OF KLINGSOR.

4. THE FLOWERY MEAD.

Wagner's "Parsifal" is set at Monsalvat, in the Mountains of Spain; time, the Middle Ages. It is in three acts—the first is the Forest of Monsalvat; the second, the Castle and Gardens of Klingsor; the third, Monsalvat, with the interior of the Temple of the Knights of the Grail. With regard to the eighth-of-a-mile-long panorama (mentioned under our picture of Mr. Joseph Harker), Wagner wrote: "The unrolling of the

moving scene, however artistically carried out, was emphatically not intended for decorative effect alone; but, under the influence of the accompanying music, we were, as in a state of dreamy rapture, to be led imperceptibly along the trackless ways to the Castle of the Grail; by which means, at the same time, its traditional inaccessibility, for those who are not called, was drawn into the domain of dramatic performance.

THE SETTING FOR "PARSIFAL" AT COVENT GARDEN: A YEAR'S WORK.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRÉDÉRIC DE HAFNEN.



PAINTING THE SCENERY FOR WAGNER'S OPERA ON THE LEGEND OF THE HOLY GRAIL, WHICH INCLUDES A PANORAMA AN EIGHTH OF A MILE LONG: MR. JOSEPH HARKER AT WORK IN HIS SCENIC STUDIO.

It need not be said that the greatest possible care has been taken with every detail of the presentation of "Parsifal," due at Covent Garden on Monday next, February 2. The whole of the scenery, for example, has been specially painted for the production by that distinguished scenic artist, Mr. Joseph Harker. It is now just a year since Mr. Harker began work on the "Parsifal" scenery, and it was with something of regret that he completed his task, for it was one of more than usual attraction. So far as size is concerned, Mr. Harker looks upon the "Parsifal" setting as the biggest

production he has ever undertaken: it has six huge scenes and a panorama an eighth of a mile long. Certainly, as far as Mr. Harker's own personal work is concerned, it is the biggest; the nature of the subjects demanded his own attention to a degree hitherto unprecedented; and, save for that given by his son, he had no appreciable assistance. He was associated in his work with Mr. Comyns Carr, as he was for Sir Henry Irving's production of "King Arthur," which was staged in the same style, archaeologically, as is "Parsifal" at Covent Garden.

WAGNER'S

"PARSIFAL"



A SINGER AT COVENT GARDEN: MISS BENDER-SCHÄFER
(DRESDEN; CONTRALTO).

THE forthcoming production of "Parsifal" at Covent Garden has aroused extraordinary attention, and the advance booking is remarkable for the time of year. Musical London is quite excited. It is a little astonishing to find this interest taken in a work that was started in the late 'fifties of the last century, but the circumstances are, of course, exceptional. Wagner the poet and thinker was at work here long before Wagner the composer, and some twenty years passed between the first conception of the poem and the time when, the poem complete, the composer began to clothe it in musical form. They were strenuous years, full to the brim of labour and disappointment; but they helped to make the music what it is—gave it the enduring quality that belongs to the masterpiece. Behind the opera is the full force of Wagner's ripe genius; in the score his expression finds its ultimate and perfected form.

Although "Parsifal" has been so closely associated with Bayreuth, it has a certain relationship with this country, for it was at the house of the late Mr. Edward Dannreuther in Orme Square that Wagner read the poem for the first time, one evening in May of 1877, to a circle of admiring friends. He had come to London to conduct a brief series of concerts at the Albert Hall, a series that did not yield all that was expected of it. Six or seven months after that eventful evening the poem was published, and then the music was started in earnest. In the spring of 1878 the first act was sketched: at the close of the same year the "Vor-spiel" was heard in Bayreuth. But it was not before January of 1882 that the score was completed, and then the rehearsals soon followed, so that by the summer the first performances were given. Wagner directed the performances, and Hermann Levi was the conductor: but towards the end of the series Wagner himself took the baton from Levi for part of a performance. He worked at a feverish pace to bring the rehearsals to the point of perfection, and it was his labour in this connection that gave the final blow to a constitution worn by time and disappointment. Within a year of the date when "Parsifal" was given for the first time Wagner was in his grave. It was his wish that the crowning achievement of his half-century of active musical work should be kept in the Festival House

at Bayreuth, and for the thirty years in which "Parsifal" has enjoyed the benefit of the German copyright laws this wish has been fairly well respected. Unauthorised performances have been few and far between; it may be worth while briefly to refer to them here. England was, in a limited sense, the first offender. In November of 1884 the greater part of the opera was given in concert-form

A SINGER AT COVENT GARDEN: MISS ROSINA BUCKMANN
(MELBOURNE; SOPRANO).

under Sir Joseph Barnby's direction at the Albert Hall. The intention at least was good, and nothing occurred to flutter the Bayreuth dove-cote until the nineteenth century was over. In 1903 the production of the opera at the Metropolitan in New York aroused almost as much indignation as interest. Alfred Hertz was the conductor. A year later, *horribile dictu*, the opera was sent on an American tour in an English dress: one does not care to imagine the possibilities of such a venture. One year after this, Henri Viotta conducted performances of "Parsifal" in Amsterdam, and since then both Germany and Switzerland have transgressed.

It may be suggested that these departures from the composer's wishes, bitterly though they have been resented and resisted by his widow, have not really been hurtful to the financial interests of Bayreuth. The sight of the unauthorised version has always seemed to increase the demand for seats for the performances at Bayreuth. There the worshippers hope to see the Wagner tradition preserved as the Knights of Monsalvat preserved the Holy Grail, and the fact that time has wrought certain changes in the performance is not generally recognised.

Now at last the period of copyright has expired,

though we are told that desperate efforts were made by Frau Wagner to have it extended, and there are many serious musicians who feel that it is akin to an act of sacrilege to take "Parsifal" from Bayreuth. In London more than a year of work has gone to the making of next Monday's performance, and the cost is said to run into five figures. "Parsifal" has been regarded as the most moral opera Wagner wrote, and its religious aspect has been one of the secrets of its success. The emotional appeal is extraordinary, and no opera since staged has offered finer scenic effects. As far as the writing is concerned, the work of Richard Strauss and Claude Debussy in opera has sounded more modern notes. In the secluded atmosphere of Bayreuth, "Parsifal" has come to be regarded as a world-masterpiece: now it is face to face with a larger audience and a new atmosphere. Will it survive the test? The opinion of those best qualified to express one is favourable. Messrs. Breitkopf and Härtel have just published a wonderfully cheap and well-produced edition of the score.



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. MISS ELISABETH VON PANDAR (FRANKFURT; CONTRALTO). | 5. MISS CÄCILIE RÜSCHENDORF (LEIPZIG; SOPRANO). |
| 2. MISS BERTA MORENA (MUNICH; SOPRANO). | 6. MR. MURRAY DAVEY (LONDON). |
| 3. MR. ROBERT HUTT (FRANKFURT; TENOR). | 7. MISS EVA VON DER OSTEN (DRESDEN; SOPRANO). |
| 4. MR. JOHANNES FÖNSS (FRANKFURT). | 8. MR. JOHANNES SEMBACH (DRESDEN; TENOR). |

THE SEASON OF GERMAN OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN: SOME OF THE SINGERS.

Photographs by Le Bret, Dover Street Studios, C.N., etc.

"PARSIFAL" IN ENGLAND FOR THE FIRST TIME: "THE GUILLESS ONE."

PHOTOGRAPH BY E. BIERER; COSTUME DESIGNS BY COMELLI.



AS PARSIFAL IN THE FIRST LONDON PRODUCTION OF THE OPERA WAGNER WISHED PRESENTED NOWHERE SAVE AT BAYREUTH:

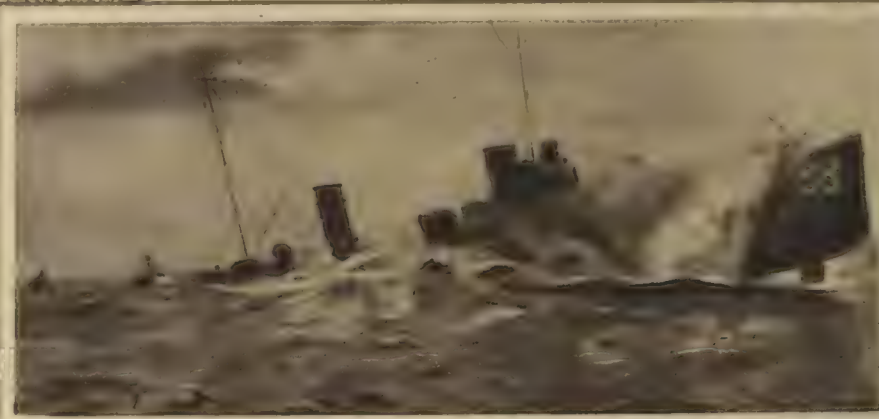
MR. HEINRICH HENSEL.

Mr. Heinrich Hensel, the Parsifal ("the Guileless One") of the first presentation of "Parsifal" at Covent Garden, on Monday, February 2, will play the same part again here on February 7, has been playing it in Brussels and in Hamburg, and plays it again in Brussels on February 5, 11, and 15. He was "discovered" in 1895, when he was twenty, by Felix Mottl, and was sent to Vienna to study under Gustav Walter, and then to Milan to study under Emerich. Finally, he was under Oscar Saenger, in New York.

From 1897 until 1900 he appeared in the Municipal Theatre in Freiburg, Switzerland; then, for six years, he was at Frankfort-on-the-Main; later, he visited London, Paris, and the United States. In 1911 and 1912 he sang Parsifal and Loge at Bayreuth. The costume designs, which are given in the border of this page, are from the originals by Signor Attilio Comelli, made under the supervision of Mr. Comyns Carr, deputed by the Directors of Covent Garden to study the mise-en-scène of "Parsifal" at Bayreuth.

PRIDE OF GERMANY AFLOAT: FIGHTING-SHIPS OF THE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RECORD PRESS



1. A GERMAN TORPEDO-BOAT IN A STORM.

2. A GERMAN TORPEDO-BOAT IN A HIGH SEA.

6. TORPEDO-BOTS BREAKING THROUGH THE LINE

It need scarcely be said that whenever the British Fleet is discussed the German Navy is also mentioned, whether the discussion be at Cabinet meetings or in railway-carriages! For that reason, as well as for their own picturesqueness, these photographs are notable. A famous German, speaking the other day of his country's fleet, said, "The task of securing for the new German world-policy a fundament of political power may be regarded to-day as being, on the whole, satisfactorily solved. It is true that the German Empire has been

IMPERIAL NAVY MANŒUVRING—BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS.

LOHRICH AND RENARI



3. A GERMAN TORPEDO-BOAT ACTING AS DISPATCH-BOAT IN A ROUGH SEA.

4 and 5. GERMAN FIGHTING-SHIPS ON MANŒUVRES.

7. GERMAN FIGHTING-SHIPS MANŒUVRING.

greeted as a world-Power only very unwillingly by those countries which have been accustomed for centuries to decide alone questions of over-sea politics. Our world-political rights are, however, recognised to-day in all countries where our German Imperial flag is shown. This aim we had to attain. It was identical with the creation of our war fleet, and could be attained only by overcoming serious and considerable difficulties in the domains both of foreign international and internal national politics."

"THE FLEET OF ENGLAND IS HER ALL IN ALL": BATTLE-SHIPS OF THE BRITISH NAVY ON THEIR NEVER-ENDING DUTY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB, AND WACE.



1. SHOWING HOW THE BLAST OF A 12-INCH GUN HAS CAUSED SPRAY ON THE STARBOARD SIDE: THE "DUNCAN" AT GUNNERY PRACTICE.

2. IN A TROUGH OF THE SEA: A BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP ON THAT NEVER-ENDING DUTY WHICH AIDS NEGOTIATIONS IN THE COUNCILS OF EUROPE.

3. "ROLLING" HOME: DREADNOUGHTS OF THE BRITISH NAVY ON THEIR WAY TO AN ENGLISH PORT.

4. SHOWING HOW SHE HAS SWEEPED THE WATER SMOOTH IN PERFORMING THE EVOLUTION: THE "HERCULES" TURNING AT FULL SPEED IN A ROUGH SEA.

5. "IF YOU ARE STRONG YOU MAY BE PRACTICALLY CERTAIN THAT YOU WILL OBTAIN YOUR RIGHTS": BRITISH DREADNOUGHTS AT SEA.

There is so much discussion at the moment as to the increasing strength of the navies of the Great Powers of the world, and, especially, as to what should be the extent of the progress of the British Navy that this country may enjoy reasonable security, that such photographs as these cannot but be of exceptional interest; particularly to the many who realise how significant is Tennyson's line, "The fleet of England is her all in all." While we are quoting, we may recall also two other sayings. The first is

that of Nelson: "There is no better negotiator in the Councils of Europe than a fleet of English line-of-battle ships. If you are strong you may be practically certain that you will obtain your rights." The other is that of the late Admiral P. H. Colomb, and is: "Keep the command of the sea as you value national life. With it you can do everything, without it you will be speedily blotted out of the list of nations."

• SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY •



RITES WHICH PRECEDED PROPHECY: DRUIDS OFFERING HUMAN SACRIFICES



A PTARMIGAN IN WINTER PLUMAGE, ENGAGED IN CALLING FOR THE EYE LINE FOR AID

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.
THE RED-GROUSE
IN WINTER.

THOUGH it is often asserted that we have nothing new to learn about our native birds, this is far indeed from being true even of a single species. A case in point is furnished by the red-grouse, a species which is peculiar to these islands. We possess, it is true, a tolerably complete knowledge of its changes of plumage, but of its habits we have yet much to learn. More especially is this the case in regard to its behaviour when winter descends in real earnest, covering the ground with a deep mantle of snow, as is happening now in the more northern part of its range.

It has been said, and by an authority of no less weight than Mr. Abel Chapin, that at such times not a bird will be visible. "One scans for miles that wide expanse of glistening snow," he remarks, "till eyes ache with the brilliant monotony of its millions of sparkling crystals—but not a single bird is there." The grouse, as a matter of fact, he insists, are all deeply buried beneath the snow. They have fashioned for themselves, in short, a perfect network of burrows, comparable to those of rabbits or puffins. The site usually selected for such burrows is on some steep slope, and always where the heather is old

in the dark. The earlier autumnal snows, it is explained, fall soft and light, so that before the late frosts have indurated its substance and steeled its surface, all the necessary burrowing has been done. During the long months

In contemplating this account one cannot resist a suspicion that some error of observation has been made, and in this uncertain state the matter must be left for the present. There are, indeed, good reasons for doubting these very circumstantial accounts of burrowing grouse. In the first place, our British ptarmigan do not burrow, though they live under conditions of extreme severity during the winter months; in the second, it is doubtful whether, in the case of the Spitzbergen ptarmigan, the berries and fruit buried in the snow could be found. That these birds will scrape shallow trenches in which to squat, to escape the fury of the wind, is well known. The habit is widespread, for it has also been recorded of the white-tailed ptarmigan of the Rocky Mountains.

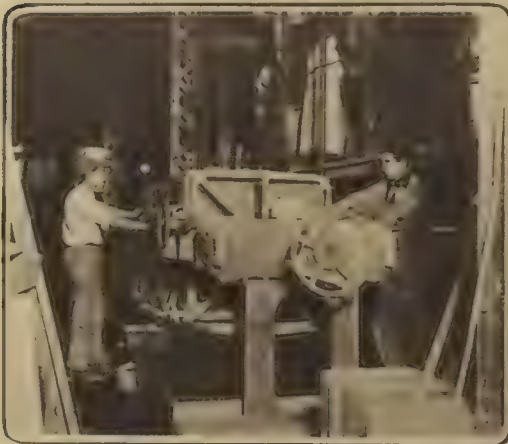
Birds are not the only creatures which are supposed to spend the winter in snow-burrows. The Arctic hare is said to seek the same means of obtaining food and warmth. But in this instance, at any rate, we have definite evidence that such is not the case, for Colonel Fielden, who served as naturalist to the Polar Expedition of 1875-76, showed conclusively that these animals spent the winter on the snow, and not



THE QUESTION OF RADIUM AND ITS CURATIVE POWERS: THE CHEMIST OF THE RADIUM COMPANY OF AMERICA MAKING HIS FINAL TESTS FOR RADIUM WITH AN ELECTROSCOPE.

The recent discussion as to the value of radium in cases of cancer and other ills to which flesh is heir has concentrated attention once more on radium. In the "Times" it has been noted: "Dr. Lazarus-Barlow said that, though the present market price of radium was £30 and upward per milligram, he had every reason to believe from the statements of manufacturers that it could be sold at a profit at a few shillings per milligram. . . . From inquiries made amongst those interested in the sale and purchase of radium, it seems to be generally admitted that the present high price of radium is a purely artificial and inflated one. . . . To ascertain the cost of extracting the radium from the pitchblende and the uranium is a very difficult matter, for estimates vary from the few shillings a milligram of Dr. Lazarus-Barlow to £5, but it is generally agreed that the sale price is out of all proportion to the cost of extraction." There are, of course, numerous dissentients to this. Radium, it may be noted, occurs in traces in pitchblende, carnotite, and a few other rare uranium-containing minerals. The difficulty of extracting it, it is claimed by some, explains the high price, which is anything from £17 to £20 a milligram: one authority puts the present market price at £30 a milligram.

Photographs by Underwood and Underwood.



WHERE RADIUM IS EXTRACTED FROM CARNOTITE: AMONG THE VATS IN THE FACTORY IN WHICH THE SAND, URANIUM, AND IRON ARE ELIMINATED.



AFTER SHIPMENT FROM THE MINES IN UTAH, MONTANA, AND COLORADO: SACKS OF THE URANIUM-CONTAINING MINERAL, CARNOTITE.

and shaggy, so that its strong, shrub-like branches may keep the snow loose and open beneath.

This habit of burrowing under the snow as soon as it is deep enough is inherited, it is contended, from a remote past when the land lay snow-covered the winter through. But, as a matter of fact, do our grouse behave after this fashion? No ornithologists of my acquaintance, even those resident in Scotland, have been able to confirm this very circumstantial account. This absence of confirmation is, however, not to be regarded as evidence that our grouse do not burrow, but rather as evidence of the existence of a mystery awaiting solution.

The British red-grouse is not the only member of its race which is believed to seek shelter from the rigours of winter by burrowing under the snow. For its near relation, the Spitzbergen ptarmigan, is said to spend but four months of the year in daylight and above ground, the remaining eight being spent in snow-burrows



CONTAINING TRACES OF RADIUM: CARNOTITE, IN WHICH RADIUM OCCURS, AS IT DOES ALSO IN PITCHBLEND AND A FEW OTHER RARE MINERALS.

of this environment they are said to feed on the abundant wild fruits and berries borne by the undergrowth amongst which these tunnels are driven.

not escape their appointed end, for their enemies discover their whereabouts by scent, and dig them out.

under it; for he constantly came upon their "forms," or resting and sleeping places. There were the most unmistakable evidences of these, for the snow was stained yellow by the accumulation of their excrement.

Much capital has been made of the supposed burrowing habits of the Arctic hare, and similarly of the burrowing ptarmigan. For these creatures all assume a white livery in the winter as a device, so to speak, to enable them to harmonise the more effectually with their surroundings, and thus escape the hungry eyes of foxes, snowy owls, and other predatory animals.

Now, say the opponents of the "protective coloration" theory, this white livery cannot possibly serve the purpose claimed for it, for the wearers thereof never appear on the snow. But they do discover their whereabouts by scent, and dig them out.

W. P. PYCRAFT.

WHAT WILL BE THE MORAL EFFECT IN WAR?—A SUBMARINE ON DUTY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY G.P.I.



SHOWING THE TRACK MADE BY THE CRAFT'S DEADLY WEAPON AS IT APPROACHED THE BATTLE-SHIP: A BRITISH SUBMARINE COMING TO THE SURFACE AFTER DISCHARGING A TORPEDO.

Great Britain, it is noted in "The A.B.C. of the Royal Navy," was, with the exception of Germany, the last naval power to adopt the submarine. Until the end of 1900 we had none of these craft. At the end of 1910 we had eighty all told. By March 1914, we should have 97; while France should have 102; Russia, 55; Germany, 36; Italy, 26; Austria, 11; the United States, 47. The submarine, of course, is of the

greatest value for coast and harbour defence, as well as for warfare further out at sea. The tactical idea of submarine warfare is, need it be said, to fire a torpedo at a hostile war-ship while invisible to the foe, and then to hurry away unharmed and still invisible. The moral effect of the use of under-water craft in time of war is likely to be a most important factor; perhaps, a factor as valuable as actual work done

PITHECANTHROPUS ERECTUS TO A NEOLITHIC WARRIOR: PRIMITIVE MAN FROM "MISSING LINK" TO MODERN TYPE. ACCORDING TO THE BELIEFS OF THE BELGIAN PROFESSOR RUTOT: BUSTS BY LOUIS MASCRÉ.



1. PITHECANTHROPUS ERECTUS.

2. THE HEIDELBERG MAN.

3. THE GALLEY HILL MAN.

4. THE GRENELLE MAN.

9. THE CRO-MAGNON MAN.

5. THE COMBE-CAPELLE MAN.

6. THE NEANDERTHAL MAN.

7. THE "NEGROID" GRIMALDI MAN.

8. THE "NEGROID" LAUSSEL WOMAN.

10. THE NEOLITHIC (LATER STONE AGE) MAN.

The exceptionally interesting series of busts here illustrated, which begins with Pithecanthropus erectus (believed by some to be the "missing link," or, at the very least, to be of the same stock as modern man) and ends with man of the Later Stone Age, was modelled by the Belgian sculptor, Louis Mascré, under the supervision of M. Rutot, the Belgian geologist and anthropologist. The value of the works cannot but be enhanced when we remember that M. Rutot has long been recognised as an authority, even though everyone does not agree with his beliefs. After all, there is very much indeed in the study of prehistoric man which cannot be proved; particularly is this the case with regard to the age of various types. Some idea of this point may be gained from a note by Professor Duckworth, of Cambridge, who says: "I regret to be unable to affix definite dates in years to the several divisions of time now recognised. To illustrate the difficulty of forming conclusions on this subject, it should be noted that in 1904 Professor Rutot assigned a duration of 139,000 years to the Pleistocene period, while in 1909 Dr. Sturge claimed 700,000 years for a portion only of the same period. Evidently the present tendency is to increase enormously the drafts on geological time, and to measure in millions the years that have elapsed since the first traces of human existence were deposited." It need not be said that the whole of the busts were executed with the closest regard to

the remains existing. From a French article dealing with the subject, we take the following notes, reminding our readers that they represent M. Rutot's conclusions: Pithecanthropus erectus was, as it were, half-monkey, half-man; walked nearly erect; was largely a fruit-eater; had little or no power of thought, as we know it, but could work primitively upon flint and make rough instruments of stone, and was beginning to dominate all living things. The Heidelberg Man was carnivorous. The Galley Hill Man, according to M. Rutot, was one of the first representatives of Homo Sapiens; inaugurated slavery; and was the inventor of Palaeolithic industry. The Grenelle Man was the result of a fusion of Lapp races with peoples of earlier types. The Combe-Capelle Man M. Rutot places in the Superior Mousterian period; while he regards the Neanderthal Man as a "throw back," a survivor of the Tertiary period living amongst superior races, who had conquered and enslaved him. The Negroid types of Grimaldi the Professor explains by the changes that have taken place in the surface of the world. In the Quaternary epoch Sicily was part of the Italian continent, the Straits of Gibraltar were closed, and it was possible to walk from the zone called Africa to what is called Europe to-day. The Cro-Magnon Man is contemporary with those negroes who migrated into Europe. The man of the Neolithic Age (Illustration No. 10) is half-warrior, half a worker on arms and domestic implements.

WITH A SHEEP INSTEAD OF A "RUGGER" BALL! A REMARKABLE "GAME" IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.



ONE HORSEMAN CHASED BY 3000 HORSEMEN SEEKING TO CAPTURE THE BEAST HE CARRIES: A STRANGE HUNT IN HONOUR OF THE MOHAMMEDAN NEW YEAR FEAST.

With this photograph, we received the following details: "On the first day of the Mohammedan New Year feast, there is held at Samarkand, in Russian Turkestan, a sheep-hunt in honour of the event. Some 3000 horsemen take part. The owner of the swiftest mount has a sheep tied to his saddle, and then gallops away; to be chased by the other riders until one or other of them has contrived to capture the sheep." Samarkand is a province of Russian Turkestan. The town of Samarkand occupies the site of Markanda, a city of the time of Alexander the Great. Taken by the Arabs in 643, it became the residence of the Samanids in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries. In 1219, when it was besieged by Jengiz-Khan,

it is said to have had 110,000 defenders. In later years it was the residence of Timur; and, later still, invasions ruined it. It still has the tomb of Timur, the old citadel of Timur, and a number of remarkable mosques and other buildings, which are considered the finest examples of Moslem architecture in Central Asia. Since the Russians occupied Samarkand in 1868 its prosperity has greatly revived. The province is bounded on the north by the Russian provinces of Syr-Daria and Fergana; on the west by Bokhara; on the south by the independent Afghan khanates and Karategin and Darwaz; on the east by the Pamirs.



AT THE INN: THE FRIAR'S SONG (The Canterbury Tales)



Geoffrey Chaucer

LITERATURE



ON THE ROAD: THE MILLER LEADS THE WAY (The Canterbury Tales)

Indian Gardens. All garden-lovers will congratulate Mrs. Villiers Stuart upon her "Gardens of the Great Mughals" (A. and C. Black), which, although written in haste, is full of fresh and acceptable information pleasantly presented. The romance of Indian gardens is hardly to be understood by the Western world, and few people who do not know India will read Mrs. Stuart's work without a certain sense of surprise at the limitations imposed by the climate upon Indian gardens. Of old time, when the interests of the few were held to be of far greater importance than the needs of the multitude, the great gardens of India seemed to have been fashioned out of the mountain side, and to have

making to give something of the old-time beauty to the gardens of the Mughals, and Mrs. Stuart's estimate of these attempts does not err on the side of excessive appreciation. In fact, it may be said that she is more critical of results than she is appreciative of efforts. Much stress is laid in Mrs. Stuart's book upon the Taj Mahal, and attention is drawn to the great part that the

gardens take in displaying to fullest advantage the beauty of the building itself. Just as Wagner realised that the harmony of scenery, story, and music combined to make the great operas, so the builders of old-time India, deprived of certain advantages by the climatic conditions, contrived to create with their gardens and their architecture a single effect that is not lost upon the critical modern eye. Mrs. Stuart thinks that with the building of the new capital at Delhi occasion should be sought to revive the old association between architecture and gardening, and certainly this suggestion has much to commend it. She lays great stress upon the work done by Lord Curzon to beautify India during



"A PARADISE ON EARTH": THE DIWAN-I-KHAS, DELHI.
On the walls of the Diwan-i-Khas (Private Hall of Audience), Shah Jahan wrote: "If there is a Paradise on Earth, it is Here."
From a Water-Colour by the Author.

GARDENS OF THE GREAT MUGHALS

BY C. M. VILLIERS STUART.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers Messrs. A and C. Black.



WHERE INDIAN ART SURVIVED THE FALL OF THE MUGHALS: A GARDEN IN RAJPUTANA. CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF ART.

"The spacious formal garden . . . outlived the fall of the Mughal Empire, and started on a new lease of life in the Hindu gardens of Rajputana and Central India. . . . It is in Rajputana that Indian art is still a living force."

From "Gardens of the Great Mughals."

been fed by the streams that in these more progressive days are allowed to serve a parched and thirsty land. The flowered pleasure, as we know it in our temperate clime, can have little or no interest there, and the enjoyment of the Indian garden is very limited. By day the heat forewarns the garden-lover, and at sunset the mists that rise are laden with death for the unwary. It followed naturally enough in these conditions that those who laid out gardens in India planned them as a setting to palaces and, in later years, to public buildings. The gardens served the purpose, and at best hid the zenana and its master from the vulgar gaze. It was inevitable that British occupation should divert the water that gave so many gardens their beauty to the service of more imperative needs, but an effort is now in the



WHERE A MUGHAL EMPEROR SHOWED HIMSELF TO HIS PEOPLE: THE DIWAN-I-'AM IN THE SHALIMAR BAGH, KASHMIR.

"The Shalimar was a royal garden. . . . The outer or public garden . . . terminates at the first large pavilion, the Diwan-i-'Am. The small black marble throne still stands over the waterfall. . . . From time to time this garden was thrown open to the people so that they might see the Emperor enthroned."

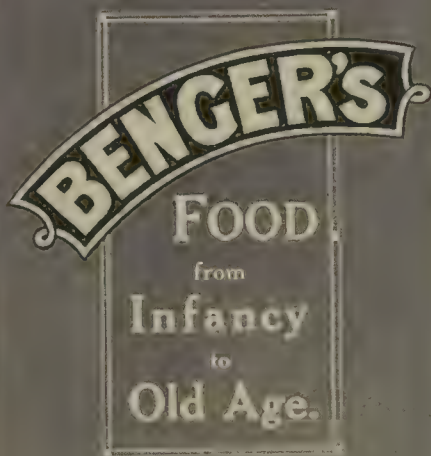
From "Gardens of the Great Mughals"—a Water-Colour by the Author.

THE ROOF-GARDEN IN RAJPUTANA: AN EVENING SCENE AT A PALACE BUILT IN MUGHAL STYLE. TAGORE COLLECTION, CALCUTTA.

"The illustration, taken from a Rajputana palace built in the Mughal style, shows an evening scene, with musicians performing on a roof-garden, where the little fountain plays amid the small square flower-beds."

From "Gardens of the Great Mughals."

his tenure of high office there. Mrs. Stuart has much to say that is instructive about the beauty of Indian garden symbolism, and we learn from her pages how the builders of the great gardens that are mere shadows of a name added to the limited opportunity that Nature had placed at their disposal. This symbolism is worthy of even more space than the author has been able to spare. Perhaps she may find in it material for yet another volume, for those who do not realise this aspect of the Indian garden must needs miss the greater part of its significance. Some of the illustrations are very beautiful, as will be seen from certain reproductions given here; but the colour-pictures hardly succeed in bringing to the eye the heat and flame of the Indian summer.



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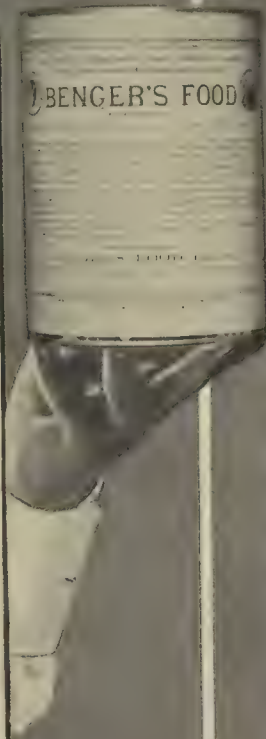
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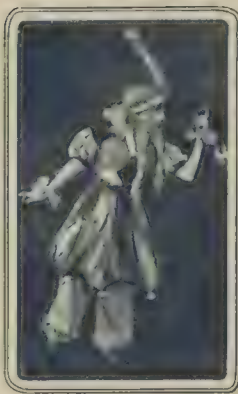
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NEW NOVELS.

"One of the Crowd." As a railway novel, to pass an hour, "One of the Crowd" (Chapman and Hall) does very well, and to draw attention to its slipshod punctuation and English would be ungracious. The book will please those who only ask to be entertained by a pleasant romance with as little realism about it as possible. The story of Sophie Beamish begins in a shabby house where she is the drudge, and ends with her marriage to a man of title. Who wants more than that? There is a certain amount of mystery about Sophie's parentage, and her adventures on the stage are amusing, if not altogether credible. Mme. Albanesi has



AS THE FUTURIST DRESS
MISS LENA ASHWELL.

a knack of making vulgar people appear more lovable than they would probably turn out to be in real life. We like Sophie, although we hope we are not expected to be convinced by her story; we like her (we confess) much better than the aristocratic persons among whom we fear her later days will be passed. "One of the Crowd" is all small beer, but quite harmless, and warranted to go to nobody's head.

"The Irresistible Intruder."

Optimism and a frankly sentimental geniality are the keynotes of "The Irresistible Intruder" (The Bodley Head), which contains all the ingredients of

boy than angel, he is a safer guide to the ultimate kingdom of romance than the school-boys of some of last year's novels. Mr. William Caine believes in the best in humanity, and he carries his creed boldly to its logical expression by making his new novel revolve round a small boy who conquers all hearts, and emerges triumphant, unscathed in the end. It is an achievement to have saved Publius from degenerating into a prig, or Uncle Bill into an ass; but the thing has been done, although once or twice, it is true, the soft-hearted bachelor borders on the sloppy. We confess to having found ourselves reading some of the chapters of "The Irresistible Intruder"



AS STAINED-GLASS-WINDOW FIGURES: MISS SINNOTT AND MR. C. EGERTON KILICK

Modern Artistic Tendencies Reflected in Fancy Dress: Some Notable Costumes at the Three Arts Ball.

The Three Arts Club gave its third Annual Fancy Dress Ball on January 22, at Covent Garden. Many of the costumes reflected the influence of Futurism and other new movements in art. The chief organiser of the Ball was Mrs. Carl Leyel.



AS MODERN FASHION: MRS. MANN.

Witness for the Defence" (Hodder and Stoughton) is superficial, tricky—meretricious even; but it tells a plausible story. Stella Ballantyne killed her brutal husband; and Thresk knew that she must have killed him, and lied like a man to save her. He had been less than a man when, years before, he flinched at jeopardising his career to marry the girl he loved: as the witness for the defence he made his reparation. He sacrificed her to his success; but when he heard of her unhappy married life in India he obeyed the impulse which sent him to her succour—and, as it turned out, to her rescue from destruction. In the end, she remarried—not Thresk, but another man. Stella is left on the threshold of happiness, and Thresk with some of his selfishness stripped off the finer fibre underneath.

with a lump in the throat—by which it will be guessed that Publius's conquests extend beyond the covers of his book. There is a delicate love-interest, unhappy in the middle, and coming all right in the end. Taking it all round, Mr. Caine has done well for his public, and he may take its affectionate interest for granted.

"The Witness for the Defence." Mr. A. E. W. Mason's novel needs, of course, no introduction to those who have seen the play. It makes a good book, although here and there we catch dialogue written less for the eye than the ear—stage-language which, presented by the novelist-dramatist, is apt to smack of the obvious. "The



Camera-Portraits by Hugh Cecil.
AS RED REVOLUTIONARIES: MR. BERNARD CREWDSON AND MISS MARGORIE HARLAND.



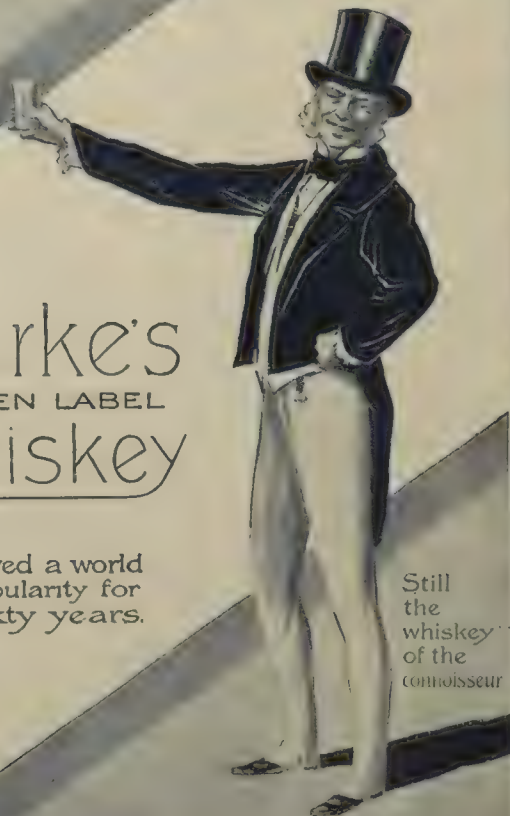
Photo, Hugh Cecil.
AS PIERROTS OF THE TIME OF LOUIS XVI: MR. AND MRS. CARL LEYEL.

wholesome popularity, and will probably achieve a deserved success. If this is not real life, it is better for the spirits than the realism of a certain school; and if Publius is less

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mellow, delicate
in flavour,
light, and
digestive

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LADIES' PAGE.

IF the relative importance of topics were accurately represented in the Press, the newspapers devoted to women's affairs would be now almost filled with the extraordinary dearth of domestic labour. There seems a sudden increase in this shortage, and the abject prayers of the employers for workers, and the growing arrogance of the demands of the employed, and their increasing indifference to duty and incompetence for the work they undertake, are points that have their comic side, but also have an essentially tragic aspect. For our individual family home system is based upon the supposition that there are an adequate number of women young and strong and skilled enough to perform the household drudgery on which family life is and must be based, and willing to do this for reasonable wages. Well, we are in the throes of finding out that there is not now that supply of female labour. In the circumstances, not only are many mistresses of homes who are actually not able to cope alone with their domestic work left to do the best that they can for long periods, to their own and their families' great distress of mind and body, but proper housekeeping becomes an impossibility, even when servants are obtained. "She looketh well to the ways of her household," is Solomon's description of a virtuous woman; but what this comes to in the present position may be summed up figuratively in the phrase used by an elderly gentleman talking the other day to me: "We employ three girls to wait on the two of us, but we can't keep our servants, because my wife will see to things: she goes into the kitchen, and if she sees the saucepans are dirty, she will tell the cook that they ought to be kept clean." That is to say, discipline, order, and proper conduct of the duties to be done cannot be claimed now from the persons employed in the home, where above all other employments (except possibly at sea) these qualities must be exacted by the employer if the machinery is to work even tolerably.

It is beyond the patience of middle-class mistresses to read the reports of speeches at "anti-sweating" meetings—"300,000 women working for starvation wages," and so on—while we know well that thousands of good, well-paid places are notified daily without a single fit applicant appearing for employment. It is no use to groan and protest against this sentimental misreading of the problem of the times. What can we do? Individual mistresses can do nothing but continue to bid against each other for the too-limited supply of labour. The root of the trouble is not to be affected by any action of individuals. The situation is to the profit of the working girls, and they naturally take full advantage of it. Supply and demand alone rule wages in the long run, and we have now to face a shortage of female labour of the class needed to do domestic work for wages. This is caused in part by emigration—urged and stimulated, as it is, by free passages and wide advertisement—and in part by the many other occupations now open to women. Many of these other forms of work are far more fitted for the



A GOWN FOR THE CASINO.
A tunic of lime-green velvet with Medici collar and trimmings of gold lace, over a sheath-skirt in Nile-green charmeuse.

"lady"—the fairly educated and refined girl; but free education enables the working-men's daughters to push into them and to neglect domestic service, and nobody can stop the process.

There is something that I believe can be done, however, and that presently must be undertaken, if our social fabric based on the individual home is not to break down utterly. We must get a wider source of supply of labour for our homes by offering systematic help to girls of a poorer class than are at present able easily to train for and enter upon it. There are a certain number of cookery classes provided by the State education authorities, and also a very few general domestic training colleges, but not nearly enough; and for the most part these institutions are neither devised nor suited to training girls brought up in very poor homes to go out into domestic service for wages. But more important still is the fitting out of the girls of the very poorest families for service. The clothes and references as to family respectability needed to start in a fairly comfortable place are both lacking when the little girl of fourteen looks round for beginning wage-earning. Naturally, she turns to some "blind alley" and possibly "sweated" occupation that she can get employed in at once, without any bother about clothes or knowledge or good manners. There is reason to believe that thousands of girls from the mean streets would go into service if this little help at first were available. For years I have been begging for a millionaire to give us this help, as Mr. Carnegie has given libraries all over the country. But as it is now the fashion for the State to do all, perhaps a municipal organisation is the thing to ask for.

Rumour sends forth a pleasing whisper that we are to be allowed to have pockets again in our gowns. The absence of these adjuncts has become almost second nature, but once we are allowed a receptacle for handkerchief, purse, and thimble, we shall appreciate it. It implies a change in the close "line" of costume, but that is slowly but surely coming about. The draped skirts and the loose, flopping little coats that are the growing fashion afford facilities for concealing a small pocket in the folds of a seam, or boldly affixing a tiny patch to the outside of the coat. There is great diversity in the shapes of the coats at present: some are semi-fitted to the figure in front and loose only at the back; others are cut away from the front to display a very ornamental bit of vest near the waist beneath; other coats are wrapped over at the bust and thence slope away, ending just below the waist-line, while the side and back seams are curved to fit the figure loosely. But, amidst the variety, the short, sack-like, practically shapeless little coat is paramount, and it is here that pockets are appearing openly, and regarded as giving decoration as well as utility.

Mothers who would like a gaily coloured and amusing primer for nursery use have only to send a penny stamp for postage to "Primer," Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 44-50, Southwark Street, S.E., and a free copy of the charming booklet will be forwarded. It is quite a practical first-lesson book, too. FILOMENA.



"The
Talk of the
Neighbourhood."
(Mrs. Cross's Twins.)

"Mothers ask me what I feed them on; they want their babies to be like mine." So writes Mrs. Cross, of Peartree Street, S.E., of her happy seven-months-old twins (shewn above), reared from birth entirely on Mellin's Food.

"They are the talk of the neighbourhood," she writes; "One weighs 20 lb. 4 oz.; the other 19 lb. 6 oz. They have had no illness yet, and sleep all through the night."

And here is the reason:—In preparing Mellin's Food you use FRESH MILK, and fresh milk is the best basis for baby's diet. Mellin's Food so modifies the milk as to make it perfectly digestible even to a new-born babe, and, in addition, Mellin's Food supplies the necessary nutritive elements for baby's growing body.

Mellin's Food

"THE NEAREST FOOD TO NATURE'S FOOD."

A large sample bottle of Mellin's Food, sufficient to prove its value, together with a useful handbook for mothers on "The Care of Infants," sent Free. Address: Sample Department, MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

DO YOU WARM YOUR BEDROOMS FROM THE SITTING-ROOM FIRE?

A PRIOR'S PATENT HEATER

fixed at the back of the fire in a sitting-room grate, absorbs sufficient heat (usually lost up the chimney) for warming hot-water radiators fixed in the rooms requiring warmth. Inexpensive in first cost and easily fixed.

WARMING TWO BEDROOMS AND THE HALL FROM THE SITTING-ROOM FIRE

WARMING A LARGE ROOM FROM ONE OPEN FIREGRATE

WARMING A MOTOR HOUSE OR CONSERVATORY FROM THE SITTING-ROOM FIRE

PATENTEE AND

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JAMES D. PRIOR BIRMINGHAM

Warms the cold parts of large rooms in

PRIVATE HOUSES, BILLIARD ROOMS, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, MEETING ROOMS, GOLF CLUB ROOMS, HOSPITAL WARDS, CONSERVATORIES, MOTOR HOUSES, ENTRANCE HALL, STAIRCASES, &c.

Write for 96-page SPECIAL BOOK 'F' Domestic Science Series.

"HOW TO WARM AND VENTILATE THE HOME." Sent Post Free on application.

WRITING to the agent entrusted with the purchasing of the stores for the forthcoming Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, Sir Ernest Shackleton uses these words:

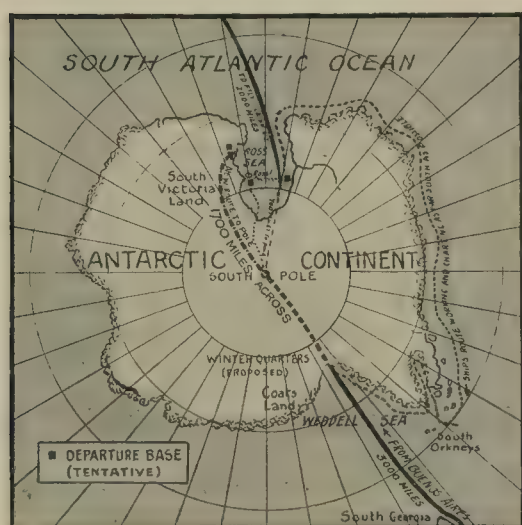
**“I consider the question of the concentrated beef supply is most important—
it must be Bovril”**

For the first time in the history of Antarctic exploration Sir Ernest Shackleton will undertake an expedition where there will be no food depots for the return journey. The party must entirely and absolutely rely upon the food they carry with them.

Therefore every ounce of food must be of the maximum food value, and every ounce must yield up its maximum nourishment to the men who carry it.

Men who trust their lives to their food take no risks, and Sir Ernest Shackleton, planning this expedition with as intimate a knowledge of stores

as of ice and snow, has recognised the scientifically proved value of Bovril.



Bovril is the food which has been

**proved by independent
scientific investigation**

to possess a body-building power equal to
from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

This was found to be due partly to its own high food value and partly to its remarkable powers of assisting the assimilation of other food.

The investigation which established this unique

power of Bovril was carried out by one of the foremost physiologists of the Kingdom on behalf of a Government Department, and the results obtained applied to Bovril and Bovril alone.

That is why Sir Ernest Shackleton writes:

“it must be Bovril”

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of Mr. EDMUND JOHN SHANNON, of 1, Grove Avenue, Tunbridge Wells, and of John Shannon and Son, wholesale clothiers, Walsall, who died on Aug. 1, are proved, and the value of the property sworn at £237,319. The testator gives £30,000 each to his daughters Annie Lennox Shannon and Jessie Ellen Lee Shannon; £200 each to the executors; and the residue equally to his sons John Clark Shannon and William Boyd Shannon, and his said two daughters.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1910) of Mr. ALFRED STEDALL, of The Chestnuts, Denmark Hill, chairman of Alfred

proved by Mrs. Charlotte Wrentmore, sister, and Edward Horace Wales, the value of the estate being £127,299. The testator gives £15,000 to Ada Johnson; £500 to Edmund Hunt Dring; £250 to Edward Horace Wales; and the residue to his sisters Gertrude Wales and Charlotte Wrentmore.

The will of Mr. DUNCAN PARKER, of Clopton Hall, Woolpit, Suffolk, who died on Nov. 19, is proved, the value of the estate being £99,481. Having settled £10,000 on each of his daughters Margaret Inez Newman and Rhonda Mary Pearson, he now gives them £8000 each; £500 and an annuity of £400 and the use of Clopton Hall to his wife; £100 to Francis W. P. Marriott; and the residue to his son Windsor Duncan Parker.

The will of Mr. WILLIAM DILLWORTH HOWARD, of 11, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 9, is proved by Henry Howard and Henry Crewdson Howard, the value of the property being £94,187. The testator gives £13,000 to the children of his deceased sister Eleanor Lloyd; £7000 to the children of his sister Alice Lloyd; £3000 to his sister Mary Elizabeth Lloyd; £4000 to his sister Mariabella Lloyd, and £5000 to her children; £4000 to his sister Sarah Maria Fox, and £3000 to her children; £3000 to his nephew John Eliot Howard; £6500 and his residence and furniture to his brother Joseph, and £14,000 to his children; £8000 to the children of his brother Henry, other legacies, and the residue to his brothers Henry and Joseph.

The will (dated May 15, 1906) of CAPTAIN LAURENCE EDWARD GRACE OATES, of Gestingthorpe Hall, Essex, who was in charge of the ponies and mules in Captain Scott's Expedition, and died in the Antarctic regions on March 17, 1912, is proved by his brother, Bryan William Grace Oates, the value of the property being £28,828 5s. 7d. The testator leaves everything he may die possessed of to his brother.

The will (dated July 19, 1912) of the HON. GEORGE WILLIAM SPENCER LYTTELTON, C.B., of 49, Hill Street, W., who died on Dec. 5, is proved by his brother, Viscount Cobham, the value of the pro-

perty being £23,868. The testator gives £1000 to the Hon. and Rev. Albert Victor Lyttelton; £500 to Mary Drew, widow of the Rev. Harry Drew; the ready money at his bankers to his brother, the Hon. Robert Henry Lyttelton; £500 to his niece Mabel Falbot; £1000 to his niece Margaret Lyttelton; £5000 to his nephew and godson Stephen Clive Lyttelton; £200 to the Middlesex Hospital; an annuity of £250 to his sister-in-law Katherine Sarah, wife of his brother General the Hon. Sir Neville Lyttelton; £500 to his niece Agnes Baines; £300 to Edward Annesley Owen; an annuity of £50 to his man-servant; and the residue to Viscount Cobham.



"THE GRAND OLD MAN OF CANADA" IN MARBLE: A BUST OF THE LATE LORD STRATHCONA BY MR. G. E. WADY.

Mr. George Edward Wade is the well-known sculptor who made the first statue (and others) of King Edward, also the first statues of Queen Alexandra, King George and Queen Mary (as Prince and Princess of Wales), and the Duke of Connaught.



Photo, H. H. Edgar.

SNOW IN THE DESERT: THE SECOND FALL IN THIRTY YEARS AT BISKRA.

Snow fell at Biskra, Algeria, on January 7, for only the second time on record for thirty years. When Mr. Lloyd George was in Algeria recently his motor was held up by snow fifty miles from Biskra while he was travelling from that place to Algiers.

Stedall, Ltd., 2, Cannon Street, who died on Dec. 2, is proved by James Northcott and Frederick David Lee, the value of the property amounting to £231,870. The testator gives £500 to William Brooker; £250 to F. D. Lee; an annuity of £156 to his sister Lizzie Currie; an annuity of £156 to his brother John and his wife and to the survivor; £250 to his housekeeper Miss Kate Watt; and the residue as to one-fourth to his son Alfred, and one-fourth to his children, one-fourth to his daughter Alice Northcott, and one-fourth to his son-in-law James Northcott.

The will (dated April 7, 1911) of Mr. BERNARD ALFRED QUARITCH, of 11, Grafton Street, Bond Street, and Myrton Lodge, New Church Road, Hove, who died on Aug. 27, is



Photo, Sport and General.

SNOW IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE: AN UNWONTED SCENE IN MARSEILLES.

During the recent severe weather in the South of France, the inhabitants of Marseilles had the unusual experience of seeing the streets of their city under snow. Our photograph shows women at work shovelling up frozen snow in the Place de la Bourse and the Rue Cannébière.

Health, Strength and Beauty

can only be preserved up to old age by a rational mode of life, suitable nourishment, and plenty of exercise in fresh air. A great deal depends upon the nourishment. "The full blessing of health cannot be obtained

by means of

medicine and miracles, but only by proper food which invigorates the body and rejuvenates it daily." These are the words of a well-known German Doctor and Professor. To absolutely ensure physical fitness, you must take

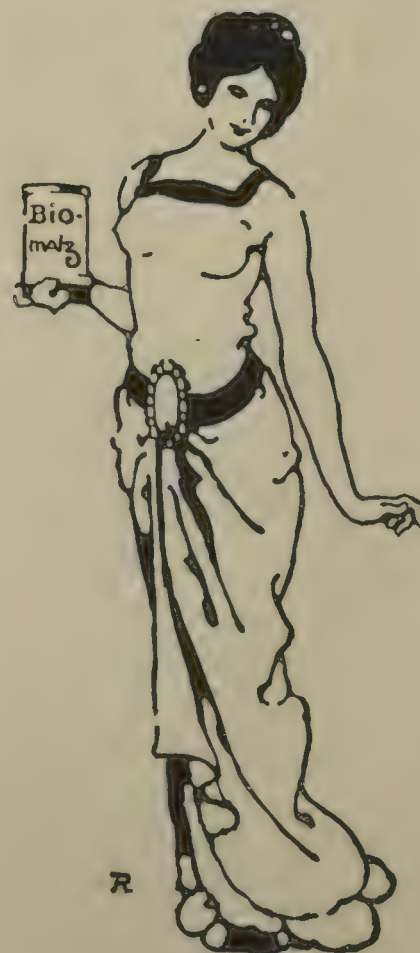
Biomalz (Biomalt)

the well-known nutrient.

It is a palatable, inexpensive Tonic Food of proved value, highly appreciated all the world over. It strengthens the body wonderfully. Limp, flabby features disappear, the colour of the face becomes fresher and healthier, the complexion clearer. In the case of persons who have become anæmic, pale, and thin through malnutrition, the appetite improves to a gratifying degree.

This Food will be found better than any medicine or tonic by those run down from overwork, illness or nervous troubles, also for elderly people, women enceinte, nursing mothers, and anæmic children.

Small and large tins at 1/3 and 2/3 respectively to be obtained from all Chemists and Druggists.



BUCHANAN'S

SCOTCH WHISKIES



Mr. Fagin and Oliver (Oliver Twist).

"Mr. Fagin took the opportunity of reading Oliver a long lecture on the crying sin of ingratitude: of which he clearly demonstrated he had been guilty."

To maintain a high standard of quality, Stocks are essential. **THE LARGEST STOCKS OF SCOTCH WHISKY IN SCOTLAND** are held by James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., and their subsidiary companies. The continued superior excellence of their brands is thereby guaranteed.

"RED SEAL"

48/- per doz.

"BLACK & WHITE"

54/- per doz.

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"

(An Extra Special Blend of Choice Old Whiskies.)
60/- per doz.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, 26, HOLBORN, LONDON.

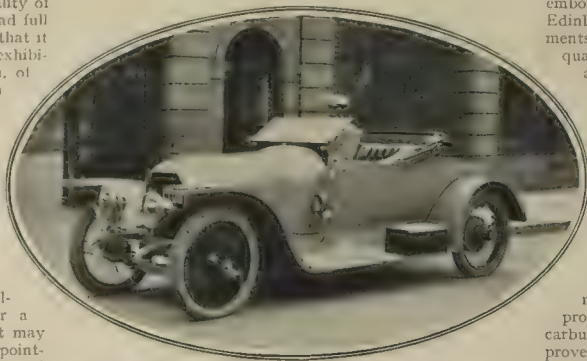
THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

More Scottish Show Notes.

Of a certainty Edinburgh is to be congratulated on its Motor Show of 1914. I think I have only missed one Scottish Show of the last eleven, so that I may be presumed to know something of the representative quality of these exhibitions, and I must say, now that I have had full opportunity of seeing the Show and what is in it, that it impresses me as being far and away the best motor exhibition which has ever been held—outside of London, of course—in the United Kingdom. It would be too much to ask it to rival the attractions of London—and, indeed, the Scots do not seek to do that. They are content to make of their Show a business proposition first and a spectacle afterwards, and this year they have succeeded well in combining the two ideas. In my review of the Show last week, considerations of time and space precluded reference to several interesting and representative exhibits, so I will endeavour to some extent to repair some of my sins of omission

Arrol-Johnston. Being a Scottish car, the new Arrol-Johnston naturally comes in for a large share of public attention at the Show—and it may truthfully be said to deserve it, for the new "fifteen-point-nine" chassis is quite a notable creation. In several directions it shows a good deal of originality of thought in its conception, and it is quite manifest that its designer has not been unduly trammelled by convention; while it cannot be said that there are any departures from the accepted practice of the day which would render the car's design suspect by the most pedantic of the conventionalists. For instance, there is the straight frame, neither

inswep at the front nor upswep at rear, which from dash to rear members carries wooden reinforcements to take the body. This is a design peculiar to this car, but though employed by no other designer, it is absolutely sound practice. So in other directions it may be said



WITH THE MAKERS' IRISH AGENT AT THE WHEEL:
A 20-30-H.P. SPORTS PEUGEOT CAR.

that equal originality is displayed, with the consequence that the Arrol-Johnston may be said to be one of the really distinctive cars of its time, and one, therefore, which must command attention.

Straker-Squire. The Straker-Squire "torpedo" touring-car, which finds place on the stand of Messrs. J. Croall and Sons, is an excellent example of the "one-model" type to which the makers have for the past seven years pinned their faith. It is an interesting car, since it is one in which many improvements have been embodied since last the Straker-Squire was shown at Edinburgh. At least, I myself regard them as improvements, though I observe there is a tendency in some quarters to decry anything that spells progress and to applaud retrogression in design. Why this should be so I do not know, except that it may simply be a move whose design is to call attention to the personalities of the minority which is busy in the praise of reversions to bygone practice. But to return to the Straker-Squire. I suppose the makers will call down wrath upon their heads from the quarters I have in mind for having adopted a four-speed gear-box in place of the old design in which only three were provided. Personally, I think that the fourth speed was all that was required to make the Straker-Squire well-nigh a perfect car in its class. Then, in several matters of detail the car has undergone marked improvement. It has a larger motor, a more efficient carburettor, better brakes—in fact, all round it is an improvement, and ought to be vastly successful during the 1914 season.

Armstrong-Whitworth.

Another notably good mark which is housed on the same stand as the Straker-Squire is the Armstrong-Whitworth. The model shown—there is but the one—is of the 20-30-h.p. type, with handsome landaulette body, and is equipped with C.A.V. dynamo lighting set and self-starter. It is a fine car, both so far as regards its chassis-details

(Continued overleaf.)



AS IT WAS IN 1871: THE CONTINENTAL TYRE COMPANY'S FACTORY THEN.

The Continental Tyre Company was registered in 1871, and a year later was employing eighty-odd hands: in 1900 the personnel had increased to 1605: to-day, in the head factory alone, it numbers 10,000. Every provision is made for their welfare and recreations. The head factory covers 74 acres, and is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. In a single year the firm uses 213,000,000 gallons of water and 72,000 tons of coal; 2,500,000 letters are received; the postage amounts to £35,000, and the carriage on goods in and out to £65,000. The Company makes not only the famous tyres, but rubber goods, aeroplane and balloon fabrics, football bladders, the "Continental" tennis ball, and surgical appliances. The London branch is in Thurloe Place, South Kensington.



AS IT IS TO-DAY: THE CONTINENTAL TYRE COMPANY'S HEAD FACTORY IN 1914.

EDINBURGH SHOW.

Darracq Cars

of 12 h.p. and 16 h.p. types
will be on Exhibition at
Stand No. 29

Scottish Agents:

GEORGE & JOBLING, 14, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

Telephone Number—2207 CENTRAL.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - £1,000,000

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOINT STOCK BANKING TRANSACTED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed where approved Credit Balances are maintained for a period of six months.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.—The Bank effects the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Securities on behalf of its customers.

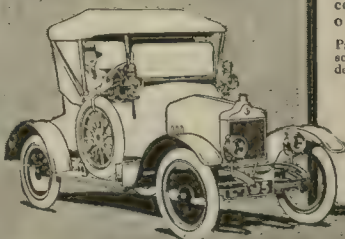
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A. H. & Co.

The All-British
Standard
Light Car



THE All-British Standard Light Car is the first successful attempt to provide in a light car of moderate power all the comfort and convenience of a full-sized car.

Price, Complete with hood, screen, lamps, horn, Sankey detachable steel wheels, etc.,

£195

Write for details.

The Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry.

London Agents—
The Pychley Autocar Co., Ltd.,
216, Gt. Portland Street, W.

Buying a Car?

—then consult the recognised automobile specialists: Our expert advice—the outcome of years of experience, will be freely given, enabling you to save an appreciable amount of time, trouble and money.

—EARLY DELIVERY—

Rolls-Royce

and the "ALL-BRITISH"

Foy-Steele

14 h.p. TWO-SEATER . . . COMPLETE, £265 : 0 : 0

Ensure a successful motoring season by beginning right away with a successful car. Tell us your requirements and we will forward you our advice gratis. Get into touch with us NOW!

CONSULT—

JARROTT, LTD.,

35, SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.



No !

It is not possible satisfactorily to run a heavy limousine car on ordinary Standard Tyres.

When tried the results were sometimes passable, but there was never any certainty of not being let down.

But !

Continental Oversize Tyres

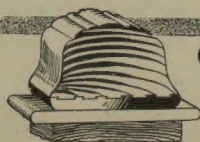
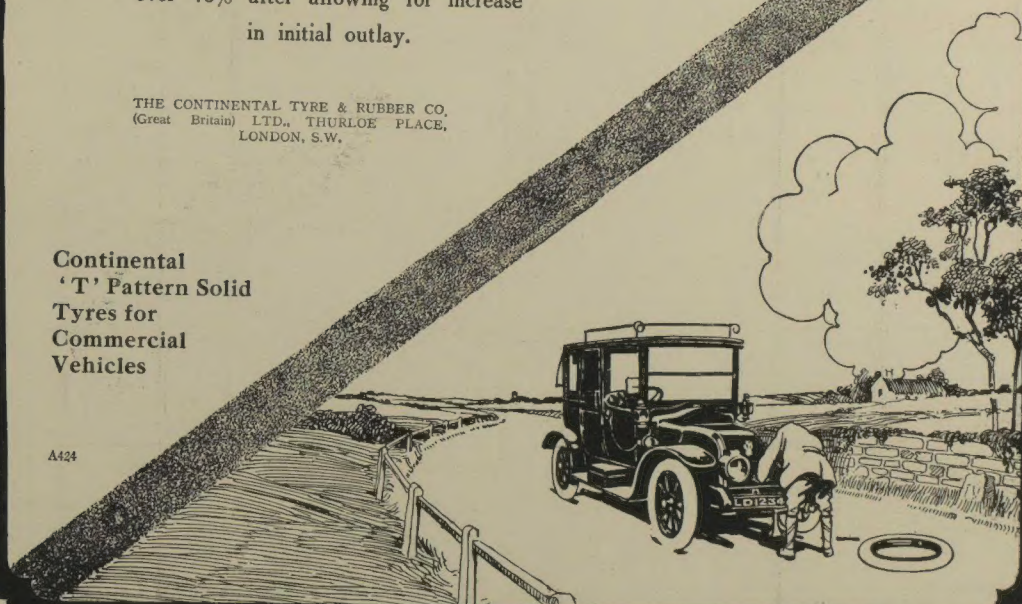
have changed all that. The makers have given just what is wanted—Tyres that are really up to the work, fitting present rims. They effect a saving of over 40% after allowing for increase in initial outlay.



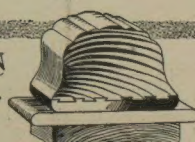
THE CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER CO.
(Great Britain) LTD., THURLOE PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.

Continental
'T' Pattern Solid
Tyres for
Commercial
Vehicles

A424



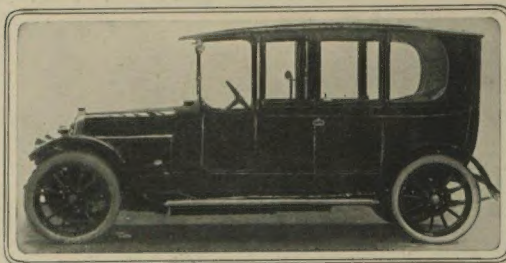
CONTINENTAL 'T' PATTERN
Solid Band Tyres
for Commercial Vehicles



Continued.
and the body-work. This is a new type for 1914, in which have been embodied all the improvements which the experience of the motor department of the great Elswick works has suggested, with the result that a car of undoubted excellence has been evolved. The reader of this column may recollect that some weeks ago I noted my experience of this car on the road, so that I need not go into details just now any farther than to say that this new Armstrong-Whitworth is certainly one of the best of British motor vehicles.

Bayard. One of the cars which has most emphasised the economical side of motoring is the Bayard. This mark is well represented in the Show, and the interested motorist has a choice of no fewer than five models, ranging from the useful little 8-h.p. two-seater to the more ambitious 30-h.p. landaulette or limousine. All of them are exemplary specimens of high-grade engineering allied to creditable coach-work at moderate prices. The Western Motor Company, of Glasgow, are showing a very attractive 8-h.p. Bayard with coupé body, a very versatile type of car which will appeal equally to the man who motors for pleasure or to the professional man who recognises the utility of a reliable runabout car which can be used with equal comfort in all weathers. The body seats three, and, fully equipped for the road, the car is priced at £275. Messrs. Bayard Cars, Ltd., who are the sole concessionaires for these cars, inform me that they have had many and most gratifying reports from Bayard motorists, praising the remarkably low upkeep of their cars. This point of economy in upkeep is one of the most important of all to the motorist, since it is not the first cost of the car which demands the most serious consideration, but what it is going to cost to run and keep in repair.

Sunbeam. The Sunbeam is another car that is exhibited in three places—namely, on the stands of Messrs. Seligmann and Co., the Peebles Motor Company, and Messrs. T. Shaw, Ltd. Visitors to the Show cannot but be interested in the car which finished first, second, and third in the classic race for the Coupe de l'Auto, and holds twenty-two world's records, including the twelve hours' record for any size of car. So much of success in road-racing events has never yet been credited to any



Photo, Cambridge.

SHOWN AT EDINBURGH: A 16-H.P. DARRACQ WITH LIMOUSINE BODY
BY GEORGE AND JOBLING.

Messrs. George and Jobling, of South Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, placed on exhibition at the Edinburgh Show, on the Darracq Stand (No. 29) a 16-h.p. Darracq chassis fitted with a limousine body of their own manufacture. The car is a particularly attractive example of coach-work, and has some novel features of design. The rear corner pillars are rounded and recessed to form a panel, and the windows are so spaced as to give balance and proportion. The interior is tastefully and comfortably upholstered, and has a speaking-tube, folding-table, four electric roof-lights and silver flower-vases. The outside is painted in a new harmony of two shades of Lie-de-Vin, with fine lines of lighter shade.



VISITED ON THE OPENING DAY BY THE HOME SECRETARY: THE NEW MACHINE-SHOP AT THE ARDEN ROAD
WORKS OF THE WOLSELEY TOOL AND MOTOR-CAR COMPANY.

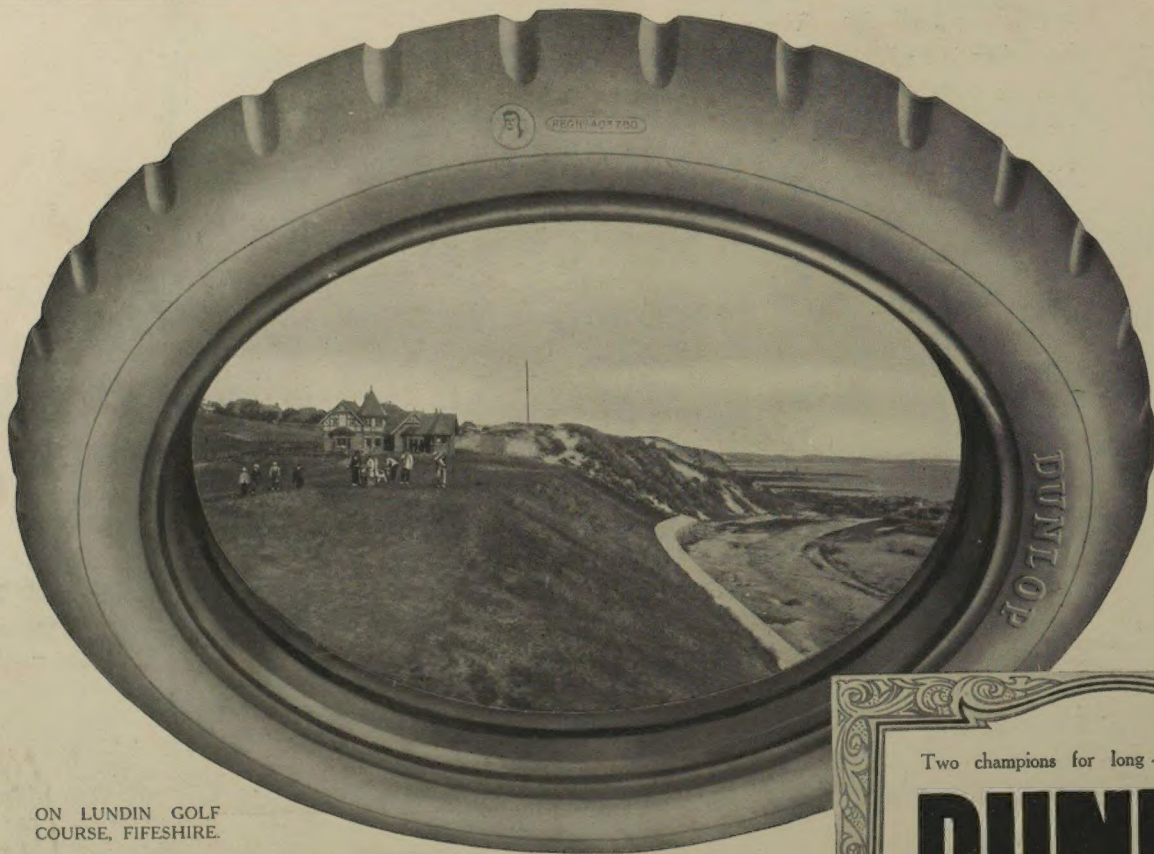
Mr. McKenna was the chief of a distinguished group of guests, including the Ministers of Roumania, Bulgaria, and China, who visited the Wolseley Company's works the other day at the opening of their new extensions. The new extensions are to be devoted chiefly to commercial motor-vehicles, also to air-ship engines and marine motor-engines.

other British car, and, as a consequence, the Sunbeam exhibits must, as I have said, prove to be among the greatest attractions of the Show.

Rotax. The Rotax exhibit must be of great interest to the Show visitor, especially at this time of year, when nights are long and dark. The Rotax-Leitner dynamo lighting-set is, of course, the *clou* of the exhibit, but in addition there is to be seen almost every conceivable accessory which makes for the greater comfort and convenience of our motoring. Certainly this is one of the best exhibits of its kind to be seen in the Show.

Wolseley Extensions. Last week the Wolseley Company held a house-warming function on the occasion of the opening to their Adderley Park works. These extensions, which when finished will add practically 100,000 square feet of floor-space to the already huge works, are mainly intended for the industrial vehicle and marine-engine branches of the Wolseley business, leaving the existing works free for the development of the pleasure-car side of things. The rise of the Wolseley Company is quite one of the romances of the trade, for it seems

but the other day that it was turning out a dozen or so cars in the year, an output increased eight or nine years ago to the then phenomenal figure of three hundred per annum—a car every working day of the year. Now, and quite irrespective of industrial vehicles and aerial and marine engines, the output of cars is more than ten times three hundred, and the Wolseley is one of the most popular cars of the day. There are other firms whose success has been comparable, perhaps; but if only one had the space to tell the story, it is really romantic enough:—How Wolseleys, in the time of Mr. Austin, stuck to the horizontal motor, in which they believed, until public taste overrode sound engineering theory, and how Wolseleys adapted themselves to the change, and much else that would bear telling. But space forbids, and I must be content with offering my congratulations upon a state of business which calls for so much of extension as that to which I have referred above.—W. WHITTALL.



ON LUNDIN GOLF
COURSE, FIFESHIRE.



THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.,
FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY,
Aston Cross, Birmingham; 14, Regent Street, London, S.W. Paris:
4, Rue du Colonel Moll. Berlin: S.W. 13, Alexandrinenstrasse, 110.

Two champions for long-distance driving:—

DUNLOP
TYRES AND "V" GOLF BALLS

HOW A "BEARDED LADY" KILLED ALL HER SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

BY DISSOLVING OUT ROOTS AND ALL.

For the benefit of "Illustrated London News" readers lady explains how she accidentally discovered a new absorption process which permanently removed her hairy mask after electricity, tweezers, caustic pastes, lotions, powders, and all other depilatories and advertised remedies had absolutely failed to do anything but harm.

By following simple directions given below, any woman now has the means of easily preparing and using in her own home this wonderful process, which has hitherto been a carefully guarded secret known only to a few high-priced specialists. Full directions are now made public for the first time.

All who are afflicted with superfluous hair will be interested to learn of the amazing discovery made by Miss Kathryn B. Firmin, who until recently was deeply humiliated by these repulsive growths upon her face, neck, and arms. As the hair constantly became more thick and hideous she tried every process and remedy advertised or recommended, but found to her sorrow that if any of these removed hair at all, the effects were only temporary, and new growths soon appeared stronger than ever. Even hours of torture under the cruel electric needle simply meant great pain, a sore and blemished skin, and the inevitable disappointment. After spending huge sums in efforts to be rid of her terrible and beauty-destroying affliction, Miss Firmin was about to give up in despair, when by chance she learned of a means by which the beauties of Ancient Rome are said to have permanently banished superfluous hair. With only a very slight clue as to the nature of this remarkable process used in bygone ages, Miss Firmin tells how she set to work experimenting in her tireless effort to wrest the lost secret from the past. From the accounts of Miss Firmin's discovery, which have recently aroused so much interest among women with superfluous hair, there seems to be no doubt that at last there has been found a way, most radically different from anything hitherto known, by which any woman can now rid herself permanently, harmlessly, and painlessly of all superfluous hair growths by dissolving them out of existence, root and all. One part of the process consists of a solution easily obtained



After bearing for ten years the affliction of a humiliating and repulsive hairy mask, with beard and moustache like a man's, Miss Firmin permanently removed it all in a single night by means of the marvellous new absorption process explained in this article.

and prepared by anyone, which possesses the remarkable quality of being readily absorbed by the hair, so that it creeps down to the root, dissolving as it goes, just as oil creeps up a lamp wick. It is, perhaps, needless to caution any who may use this process which has so deadly an effect upon the hair, that it must never be permitted to touch hair which is not to be destroyed. In explaining the process Miss Firmin mentions that it is perfectly neutral and ineffective to the skin, as anyone can quickly prove by experiment, but she disclaims all responsibility for permanent loss of desirable hair, such as eyebrows, hair of the head, etc., to which the process is applied. Even though the accidental application be insufficient to dissolve the hair at once, it will eventually die and fall out, and there exists no known means of restoring life to hair roots thus affected.

For the benefit of any readers who may be interested, and who wish to be rid of their superfluous hair by this remarkable process, we are authorised to announce that Miss Firmin has agreed to send all necessary particulars regarding its preparation and use to any reader sufficiently interested to send her two penny stamps for return postage. Simply address Miss Kathryn B. Firmin (Suite 1209S), 133, Oxford Street, London, W., and full information will be sent by return post in plain sealed envelope. On account of the great demands upon Miss Firmin's time, she has stipulated that this offer must be announced to positively expire at the end of ten days.

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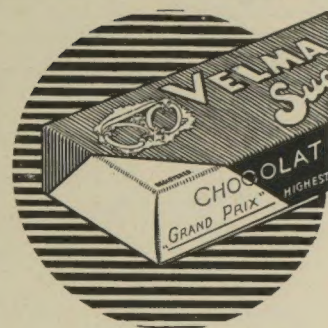
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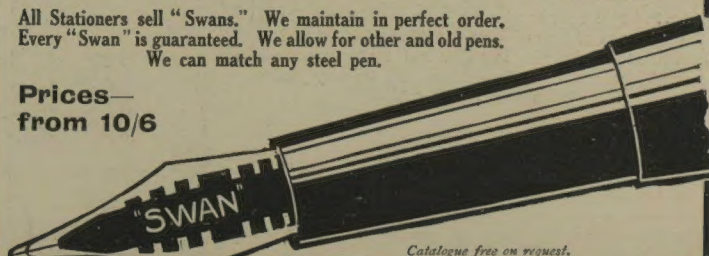
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NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS.

WE have seldom come across a handier, more attractive, and more comprehensive work, of its size and compass, than "The British Empire Universities Modern English Illustrated Dictionary" in the new edition issued by the Syndicate Publishing Company, 41, Southampton Row. The little volume is really more than a dictionary, for it contains a "Reference Library" of practical information. Particularly useful are the glossaries of terms used in various games and sports. The clear printing and the abundant illustrations, many in colour, emphasise the fact that a good dictionary is one of the most fascinating of books. The title is somewhat cumbersome.

Heraldry enters into so many forms of artistic design that there should be many readers to welcome a little book entitled "Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers," by W. H. St. John Hope, Litt.D., D.C.L., published by Mr. John Hogg, 13, Paternoster Row. The volume is one of the Artistic Crafts Series of Technical Handbooks. It is tastefully produced, and abundantly illustrated with coloured lithographs and colotype reproductions. The author's object has been to make the way of the student of heraldry easier and pleasanter than it has been in most previous works on the subject.

Several scientific writers have produced books on "wireless" written with a view to making its mysteries "understood of the people." One of the most interesting of these is Mr. Charles R. Gibson's little volume, "Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony" (Seeley, Service, 2s. net), which is well illustrated by photographs and diagrams. Mr. Gibson is the author of many books on popular science, and he has mastered the difficult art of the populariser, which is to explain scientific facts lucidly in simple terms, and in a style calculated to interest the general reader. His new book is expressly written for those who have no previous knowledge of the subject.

To their attractive series of cheap reprints of foreign classics in a neat and handy format Messrs. Nelson have added a number of new volumes in French and Spanish. In the "Edition Lutetia," the volumes of which cost one franc apiece, we have received Rousseau's "Emile" (2 vols.), Mme. de Staël's "Corinne" (2 vols.), and "Lettres Choies de Madame de Sévigné." Each of these works has an introduction by M. Emile Faguet, of the Académie Française. Another volume contains a selection from the "Contes des Fées," by Perrault and other writers, with an introduction by Mme. Félix-Faure Goyau. In the "Collection Nelson," sold at 1fr. 25c. each, we have received Paul Acker's story, "Le Désir de Vivre," and Alfred de Vigny's "Servitude et Grandeur Militaires." In the Spanish series, called the "Coleccion Espanola Nelson," sold at the same price, we have "El Misterio de la Villa Rosa," a translation of Mr. A. E. W. Mason's well-known novel, and "La Grande Ilusion," a Spanish edition of Mr. Norman Angell's famous exposure of the folly of war. Each of the books mentioned, except the last, has a frontispiece, in some cases in colour.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

W M CAMPBELL (Liverpool).—There is no solution to No. 1 after Black plays 1. R takes Kt. The others, although apparently correct, are below our standard of publication, but we shall be pleased to consider further compositions.

C M URWIN (Ipswich).—It is out of print, we believe, and you will have some difficulty in getting a copy. You might try Hollings, Turnstile, Holborn, W.C.

J SOVA (Bohemia).—We are much obliged for your contribution, which we hope to make use of at an early date.

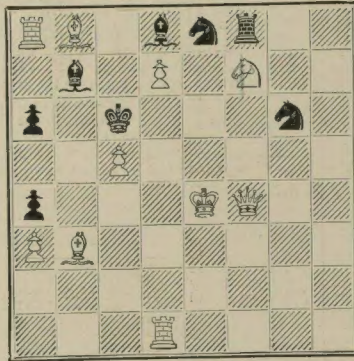
R B COOKE (Madison, Wis., U.S.A.).—Thanks for further problem, which we shall carefully examine.

P DRIVER and OTHERS.—In Problem No. 3635, 1. B to B 8th is met by 1. Q to Kt 2nd.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3634.—By P. H. WILLIAMS.

WHITE BLACK
1. R to K B 4th, etc.
There is also another solution by, 1. Kt takes P, ch.

PROBLEM No. 3637.—By R. L. PENCE.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3628 received from August Freese (Los Angeles); of No. 3629 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3630 from H A Seller (Denver, U.S.A.); of No. 3631 from H Grasset Baldwin (Ottawa), Charles Willing (Philadelphia), H A Seller and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3632 from H Grasset Baldwin and J Murray; of No. 3633 from J Verrall (Roddell) and F R Pickering (Forest Hill); of No. 3634 from A Kenworthy (Hastings), F W Atchinson (Lincoln), A V Newton, A Perry (Dublin), W S Dary (Newark), H R T Ponce (Geneva), Mrs. Lawlor (Holywood), Colonel Godfrey (Cheltenham), C A P, W C D Smith (Northampton), F R Pickering, and W L Salisbury-White.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3635 received from W Best (Dorchester), J Fowler, L Barnes (Brighton), R Worters (Canterbury), G

Stillington Johnson (Seaford), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), J W Willcock (Shrewsbury), W Salisbury-White (Bristol), A Kenworthy, J Green (Boulogne), J Smart, and F Hancock.

CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. S. WOOD and E. S. SERJEANT.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	13.	Q to R 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	14.	P to Kt 3rd
3. P to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15.	P to B 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	16.	P to K 4th
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Kt 5th	17.	P to B 4th
6. P to B 3rd	P to K 4th	18.	P takes P P
		19.	Q to Q sq
		20.	P to B 4th
		21.	B takes Kt
		22.	Kt to B 3rd

Black has been allowed more freedom than is usually the case in this opening, and he is now virtually the attacker.

The attack has been well carried through by Black, and is brought to a smart conclusion.

23. Q to Q 3rd B to R 6th
24. R to B 2nd P to B 5th
25. P takes P B to Q B 4th
26. P takes P Q takes Kt

R to K sq followed by Kt to B sq is more defensive.

White resigns.

Cheap tickets to Nice, for the Carnival, will be issued by the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, via Folkestone and Boulogne, by the express leaving Charing Cross at 10 a.m. on Feb. 18. The return fare from London to Nice will be only £5 14s., second class. This is a unique opportunity of visiting the Riviera economically in the season.

In view of the increasing activities of women, a book like "The Englishwoman's Year-Book" becomes more useful every year. The new edition for 1914—the thirty-third year of issue—has been published by Messrs. A. and C. Black. The price is half-a-crown net. The book covers all the interests of women, including politics, professions, philanthropy, and amusements. Messrs. Black have also issued "The Writers' and Artists' Year-Book" for 1914, a shilling volume very useful to all those who contribute to the Press.

"Fry's London Charities" (Chatto and Windus; 1s. 6d.) is like the quality of mercy—"it blesses him that gives and him that takes." In other words, it shows the rich where to bestow their alms, and the poor where to seek aid. Its arrangement is admirably concise and clear. The new edition for 1914, the fifth, has now been issued.

For those who follow the trend of history in the making, an interesting volume is "The Year 1913 Illustrated" (Headley Brothers; 2s. 6d. net), a record of notable happenings, now in its fifth year of issue. It contains a large number of portraits, photographs, and drawings illustrating events and movements of the past year, accompanied by short historical and biographical notes. One or two of the plates are in colour, and a lighter note is struck here and there by the reproduction of political cartoons from *Punch*.

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Antexema cures eczema and bad legs.

Your skin easily becomes ill, just like other parts of your body. It catches cold, gets broken, sore or inflamed, germs enter and cause skin disease, and in scores of other ways your skin becomes unhealthy. Stop for one moment and ask yourself if you are a sufferer from skin irritation, eczema, a bad leg, bad hands, face spots, or some other annoying, disfiguring, or humiliating skin complaint? If so, it is sure proof your skin is ill, and it will not again be well till you use Antexema.

In innumerable cases ointments, lotions and medical treatment had previously proved their utter uselessness in skin illnesses. The despairing, hopeless sufferer then tried Antexema, and found instant comfort and complete recovery from the worrying, disfiguring and humiliating skin illness, that had caused so much wretchedness.

Apply Antexema instantly.

After everything else fails, Antexema succeeds. It is not merely the best remedy for skin troubles—Antexema is the only remedy. It stands absolutely alone, and conquers skin complaints that have resisted every other treatment for twenty or thirty years. Antexema is a cooling, soothing, non-poisonous healing cream, and the instant it touches the bad place it takes away all the irritation, and gives ease and comfort, and in a few days your former misery is nothing but an unpleasant memory. One striking advantage of Antexema is the fact that it is invisible on the skin, and forms an artificial germ-proof skin over the bad place.

The right time to begin your treatment is now. Why suffer a day longer? Why run risks of worse trouble in the future? Remember, however, the only thing in the world that can cure you thoroughly and permanently is Antexema. That's why you need it, and why nothing else is any real good.

Do your duty to your skin, and get Antexema to-day. Supplied by all chemists and stores everywhere. Also of Boots' Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrod's, Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parke's, Taylor's Drug Co., Timothy White's, and Lewis and Burrows, at 1/11 and 2/9 per bottle, or post free in plain wrapper, 1/3 and 2/9, from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. Also in India, Australasia, Canada, Africa and Europe.

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cartilages of the ear are gently moulded while they are pliable, and beautiful, well-placed ears in adult life are thus ensured. In addition, the Claxton Ear-Cap prevents the hair tangling during sleep, and causes the child to breathe through the nose instead of the mouth, which is so common a cause in chest and throat troubles. Patronised by the nobility, gentry and medical profession. The

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Illustrated London News, 31/1/14.